

Lambeth Older People's Health Data Profile

About this document

Title	Lambeth Older People's Health Data Profile
Purpose	Provide access to metrics on prevalence, risk and protective factors, and care provision. Support local Joint Strategic Needs Assessments.
Date	Publication date
Version number	1
Status	Final
Published date	
Review frequency	19 02 24
Next review date	Pub date plus 1 year

How to navigate indicator slides

Most indicators in this profile are from [Fingertips](#) - a large public health data collection organised into themed profiles

Depression: QOF incidence, 18+ years - new diagnosis

The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) - a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP practices in England, detailing practice achievement results. It is not about performance management but resourcing and rewarding good practice.
Indicator definition: Patients aged 18 and over with depression, as registered for the first time on practice disease registers in the financial year.

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (2021/22) - persons

crude rate, %

England, 1.5
Lambeth, 1.5
London, 1.3

The upper and lower lines of the shaded box show the boundaries of the confidence intervals (CIs). CI are a range of values that encompass the true value. If the CIs do not overlap with the CIs around another, there is a difference between the 2 values.
Lambeth is better than London and similar to England.

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What is the rationale?

Depression affects different people in different ways but it can include some or all of the following symptoms: feelings of sadness and hopelessness; losing interest in things; feeling tearful; feeling constantly tired, sleeping badly; having no appetite. It can result in significantly reduced quality of life for the patient their family and carers. Depression is a leading cause of disability around the world and contributes greatly to the global burden of disease. It is also responsible for 109 million lost working days every year in England at a cost of £9 billion.

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (2012/13 - 2021/22) - persons

crude rate, %

2012/13 2013/14 2014/15 2015/16 2016/17 2017/18 2018/19 2019/20 2020/21 2021/22

The underlying trend in Lambeth no significant change.

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How does Lambeth compare?

How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (2021/22) - persons

crude rate, %

England, 1.53
Lambeth, 1.49
London, 1.29
Hounslow, 0.8

The upper dotted line represent scores above the middle 50% (upper 25%) of London Local authorities have a score above this range.
The middle line marks the median (mid-point) of the data. The dotted lines either side of this represent the middle 50% of scores or the inter-quartile range. 17 London local authorities have a score within this range.
The lower dotted line represent scores below the middle 50% (lower 25%) of London Local authorities have a score above this range.

Lambeth ranked **25/33** where 1 is the lowest

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What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 5,370 patients aged 18 and over with depression, as registered for the first time on practice disease registers in the financial year.
- A crude rate of 1.5 in Lambeth compared to 1.3 in London and 1.5 in England.
- Lambeth is higher than London and similar to England.

What is happening over time?

- There is no change in the underlying trend for patients aged 18 and over with depression, as registered for the first time on practice disease registers in the financial year.
- Between financial years 2020/21 to 2021/22, the percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, has increased by 15% in Lambeth compared to a 14% has increased in London and 10% has increased in England.
- Over the last 5 years, 2018/19 to 2021/22, the percentage of patients aged 18 and over with depression, has increased by 16% in Lambeth compared to a 11% increase in London and 3% decrease in England.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values in London range between 0.8 and 1.97.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 0.8 and 1.97.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the best.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows that people living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.3 times more likely to be registered for the first time on practice disease registers as having depression than people living in the least deprived areas.

Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, Depression: QOF incidence (18+ yrs) - new diagnosis (2021/22) - persons

IMD decile

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

crude rate, %

0 0.5 1 1.5 2

People living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.3 times more likely to be registered for the first time on practice disease registers as having depression.

Office for Health Improvement & Disparities Public Health Profiles, January 2023 <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

Lambeth data presented for the most recent time period, compared to London and England to see how it compares locally and nationally

Lambeth data presented for the most recent time period, benchmarked against local authorities in London and England where available

Data source for indicator as an interactive link

Indicator title including age and where applicable, whether the data is for persons, male or female data

The explanation, relevance and reasoning behind why the indicator is being used

Polarity of indicator i.e. whether high or low is good or bad.

Lambeth trend data presented for all time periods available, benchmarked against London and England to be able to see change over time

existing for Lambeth for factors such as deprivation, age, sex, ethnicity. Data for England are used in the absence of Lambeth inequalities

Life stage - topic

The narrative for each of the graphs stating the current indicator value, trends, comparisons locally and nationally and any inequalities that may exist

Comparison to Lambeth's Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting (CIPFA) local authority nearest neighbours – 16 similar areas based on various factors including but not limited to population, tax base per population, unemployment and housing benefit caseload. See glossary for all factors included.

Section 1 50+
population of
Lambeth

Demographics
Life expectancy

Section 2
Communities,
connections, and
neighbourhoods

Connectedness and inclusion
Housing
Income and employment and civic participation
Outdoor spaces and buildings
Respect and social inclusion

Section 3
Health and
Wellbeing

Alcohol
Causes of death
Dementia
Falls and fractures
Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis
Sight loss
Wellbeing of carers

Section 4
Adult social care

Use and provision
Adult social care
framework
measures

Section 5
Health and
Wellbeing
Services

NHS Health Checks
Screening
Vaccination

[Lambeth 2030: Our Future, Our Lambeth](#) is the new Borough Plan for everyone. Lambeth 2030 sets three bold ambitions to be achieved by 2030: Making Lambeth neighbourhoods fit for the future - Lambeth will be a clean, vibrant and climate resilient borough where people can lead healthier, happier lives.

Making Lambeth one of the safest boroughs in London - Lambeth will be one of the safest boroughs in London, where everyone feels safe and secure – in all places.

Making Lambeth a place we can all call home - Lambeth will be a lifelong borough, with the best conditions to grow up and age well, where everyone can contribute to an inclusive economy, and have a place to call home.

The Lambeth Market Position Statement 2023-2028 sets out Lambeth’s strategic vision and priorities for care and support services for adults in Lambeth. The MPS has been developed to support the realisation of the vision and mission outlined in these strategies, alongside the wider strategic ambitions of the South East London Integrated Care System.

The Market Position Statement supports our key strategic plans:

[Lambeth 2030: Our Future, Our Lambeth’ Borough Plan 2023–2030](#)

[South East London Integrated Care System Strategic Priorities for 2023–2028](#)

[Lambeth Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023–2028](#)

[Our Health, Our Lambeth Lambeth Together Health and Care Plan 2023–2028.](#)

Overarching Strategies

Lambeth 2030

South East London Integrated Care System

Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023–2026

Lambeth Together

Climate Action Plan

Our Health, Our Lambeth
Lambeth Together Health and Care Plan 2023–28

Living Well Network Alliance

Commissioning Strategies

Prevention Framework

Housing Strategy

LDA Programme Health and Care Plan

Carers Strategy

Living Well Network Alliance Business Plan

All Age Autism Strategy

Supporting initiatives

Age Friendly Lambeth

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Better Care Fund

Market Sustainability and Improvement fund

Why are we producing this profile?

The profile supports Health and Wellbeing Boards and others interested in producing local Joint Strategic Needs Assessments by providing access to metrics on prevalence, risk and protective factors, and care provision. These metrics have been used to benchmark against meaningful comparison groups. The profile provides access to information and intelligence to support commissioning, planning, and providing services locally.

This data profile has been produced to support and underpin the Older People's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

The profile describes factors affecting older people and their health, mental health, and well-being. It identifies the data, information, and knowledge to build a picture of need in Lambeth.

The JSNA is the ongoing process through which we seek to identify the current and future health and wellbeing and social care needs of the local population.

It is a statutory requirement under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 for Local Authorities and their partners to prepare JSNAs. Local Authorities and partners have equal and joint responsibilities to prepare JSNAs through local Health and Wellbeing Boards.

This profile has been developed to support an intelligence driven approach to understanding and meeting need. It provides commissioners, service providers, clinicians, services users and their families with the means to benchmark their area against England, regions or similar populations.

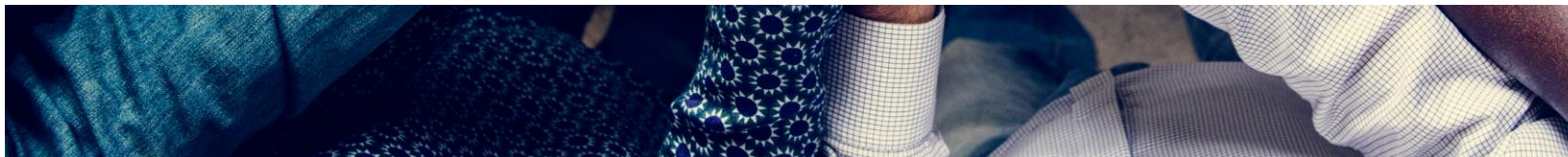
The profile describes the population of Lambeth looking at demographic characteristics such as age, ethnicity, sex and population change. The profile collates and analyses a wide range of publicly available data and has been produced based on the structure of the healthy ageing fingertips profile.

The profile aims to provide enough whole-pathway metrics to enable the assessment of older people's needs, services and outcomes. It is a starting point to identify topics that require further investigation.

- OHID indicators presented in the profile alongside analysis of local data sources
- OHID Indicators are high level
- Indicators cover a range of time periods – baseline data not published yet
- Trend data not collected - periods covering COVID
- Trend data missing - ONS reconciliation population estimates
- Mixture of data sources used, activity data, registrations data, programme data and survey data – caution needed when interpreting
- Inequalities data based on the national picture



Section 1: The 50+ population of Lambeth



Introduction :The 50+ population of Lambeth

This section aims to provide a comprehensive profile of the demography and life expectancy of this age group by integrating data from ONS Census 2021 and OHID indicators. The section describes factors shaping the lives of individuals aged 50 and above in Lambeth.

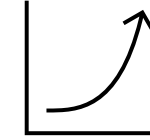
Demography uses data from the ONS Census 2021, this subsection explores the demographic composition of Lambeth's 50+ population. It details key demographic indicators, including age distribution, gender ratios, and ethnic diversity. While the census provides a robust foundation, it's crucial to be aware of potential reporting variations and changes in community dynamics that may influence demographic trends.

Life Expectancy uses data from the OHID Fingertips website to extract OHID indicators. This subsection investigates life expectancy patterns among Lambeth's residents aged 50 and above..



1. Demography

- 50+ population, Census 2021
- Predicted population changes over time
- Ethnicity and country of birth
- Language and Religion
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership status
- Unpaid Care



2. Life expectancy

- Female life expectancy at 65
- Male life expectancy at 65
- Healthy female life expectancy at 65
- Healthy male life expectancy at 65
- Inequality in female life expectancy at 65
- Inequality in male life expectancy at 65
- Health related quality of life for older people



1. Demography

Understanding the characteristics (for example, age, sex, and ethnicity) of a population is essential for healthcare planning, resource allocation, and the development of effective strategies. It helps ensure healthcare services are accessible and relevant to the diverse needs of the population.

Approximately 317,600 people live in Lambeth according to the ONS Census 2021. Lambeth's older population is diverse and different when compared with London and England. Lambeth's older population is projected to increase by 2031, with a projected increase of nearly 50% in the 65+ and 85+ age groups. This will have an impact on service need.

Facts and figures – Lambeth 50+

- 79,086 people are aged 50+ in Lambeth (25% of the total population) and could increase by ~16,000 to 95,500 in 2031
- 65+ population accounts for 9% of the total population
- 85+ population accounts for 1% of the total population
- 3 in 100 are LGB+
- 7 in 100 cannot speak English well
- 1 in 3 are disabled under the equality act definitions
- 4 in 10 have their day to day activities limited by their disability
- 1 in 2 are not in good health
- 2 in 10 are still working

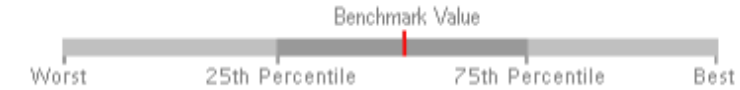
Why are we interested?

- Lambeth's older population are diverse and different to London and England. Lambeth's older residents may need different considerations to protect their health and well-being.
- Understanding the local population helps identify the services required by older people now and in the future.
- Identifying demographic inequalities enables targeted policies and interventions to create a more equitable society.

The 50+ population of Lambeth

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ○ Not applicable
 Quintiles: Best ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Worst ○ Not applicable

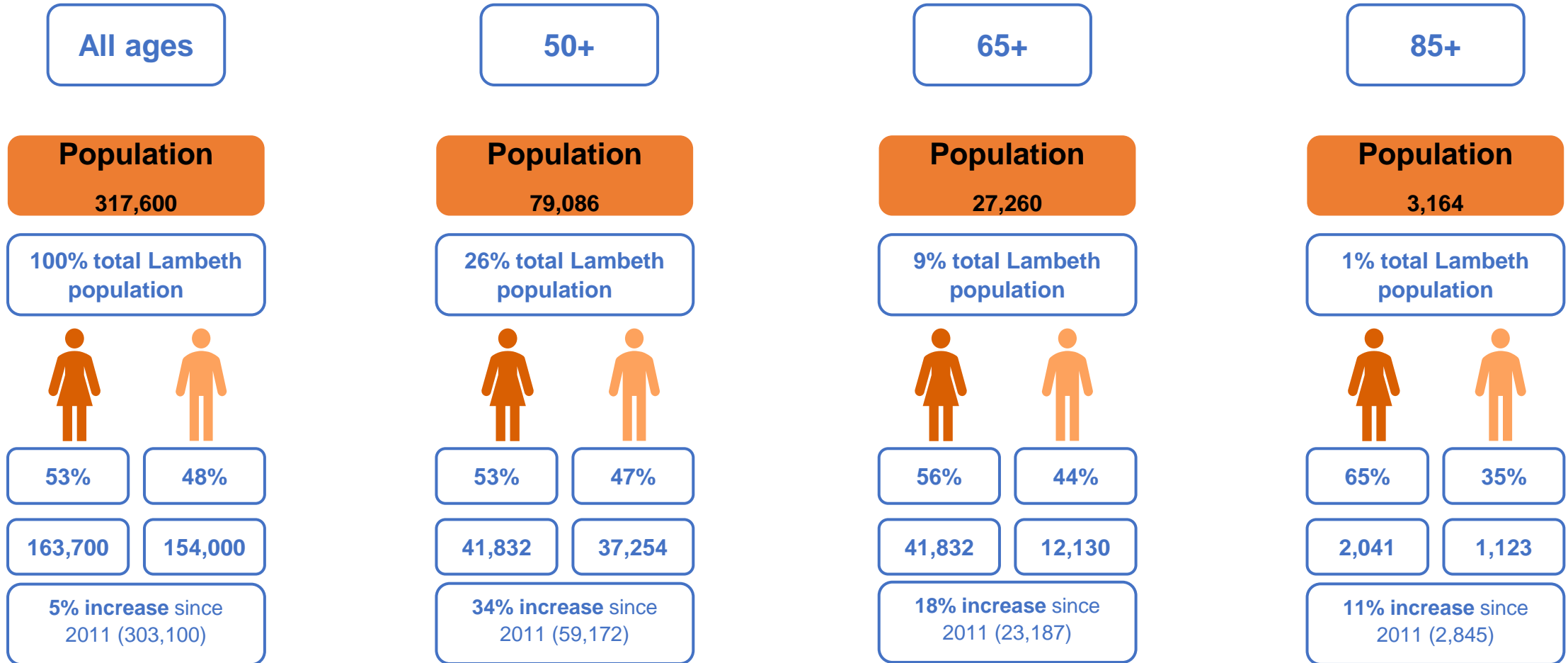
Recent trends:
 - Could not be calculated
 ➔ No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better
 ↑ Increasing
 ↓ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Life expectancy at 65 (Female, 65, 1 year range)	2021	-	-	20.4	21.2	21.0	17.8		3.5
Life expectancy at 65 (Female, 65, 3 year range)	2018 - 20	-	-	21.8	22.0	21.1	18.6		
Life expectancy at 65 (Male, 65, 1 year range)	2021	-	-	18.0	18.2	18.4	15.6		
Life expectancy at 65 (Male, 65, 3 year range)	2018 - 20	-	-	17.9	19.2	18.7	16.0		
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Female, 65)	2018 - 20	-	-	9.8	11.2	11.3	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Male, 65)	2018 - 20	-	-	8.0	10.3	10.5	-	Insufficient number of values for a spine chart	
Inequality in life expectancy at 65 (Female, 65)	2018 - 20	-	-	1.7	3.6	4.8	9.5		
Inequality in life expectancy at 65 (Male, 65)	2018 - 20	-	-	4.5	4.8	5.2	12.7		0.9

2021 Census population all ages residents of Lambeth

2021 Census population 50+ residents of Lambeth



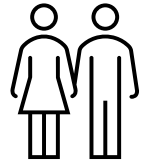
As population ages, difference in sex become more apparent

An overview

The total census population for Lambeth in 2021 was recorded as 317,600, of this population 25% are aged 50 or over.

Lambeth’s population is set to increase by the time of the next census in 2031. The total population of 50+ residents is predicted to increase by nearly 21%. The 65+ and 85+ age groups are going to increase by nearly 50% each.

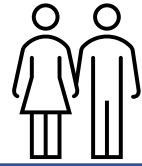
2021



50+	65+	85+
25%	9%	1%
79085	27260	3164

79085

2031



50+	65+	85+
28%	12%	1%
95510	40491	4742

95510



25% of Lambeth’s population are 50 or over
 79,085 people are 50+ years old
 This number could increase by ~16,000 to 95,500 in 2031



50+	65+	85+
26%	9%	1%
41834	15132	2041

41834



50+	65+	85+
29%	13%	2%
48562	22310	2771

48562



53% of Lambeth’s 50+ population are females
 42,000 females are 50+ years old (26% of the total female population)
 This number could increase by ~7,000 to 49,000 in 2031



50+	65+	85+
24%	8%	1%
37251	12128	1123

37251

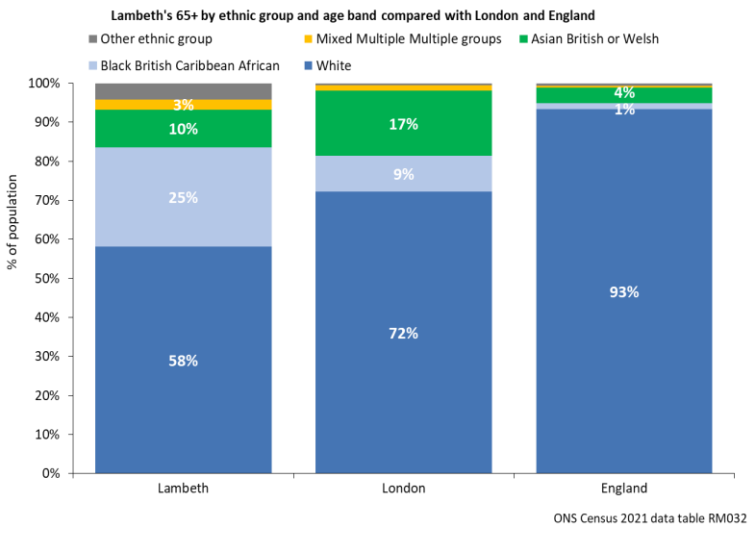


50+	65+	85+
27%	10%	1%
46948	18181	1971

46948

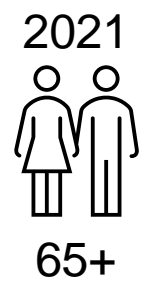
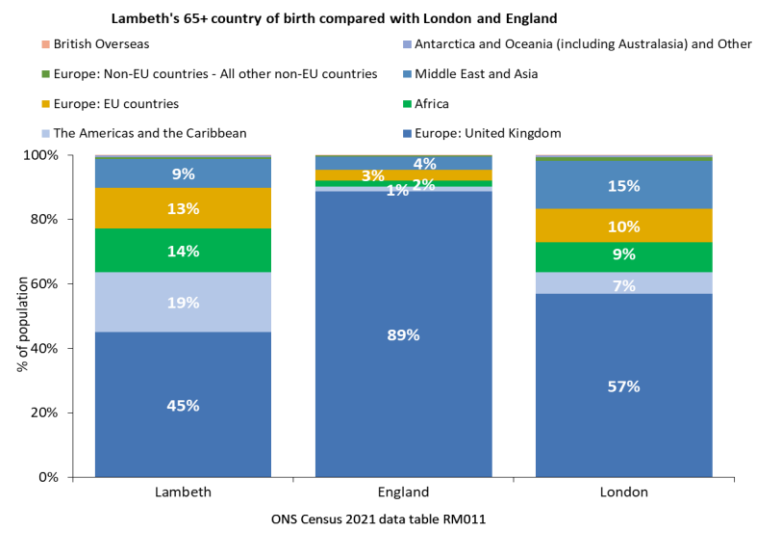
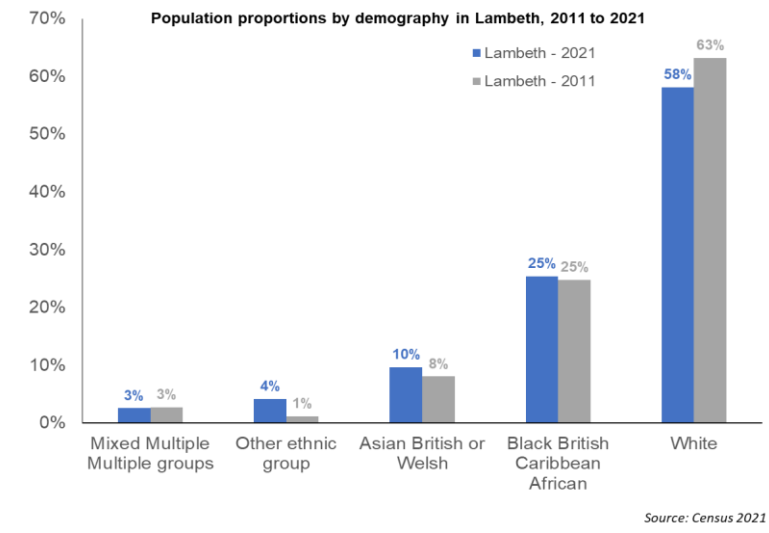


47% of Lambeth’s 50+ population are males
 37,000 males are 50+ years old (25% of the total male population)
 This number could increase by ~10,000 to 47,000 in 2031



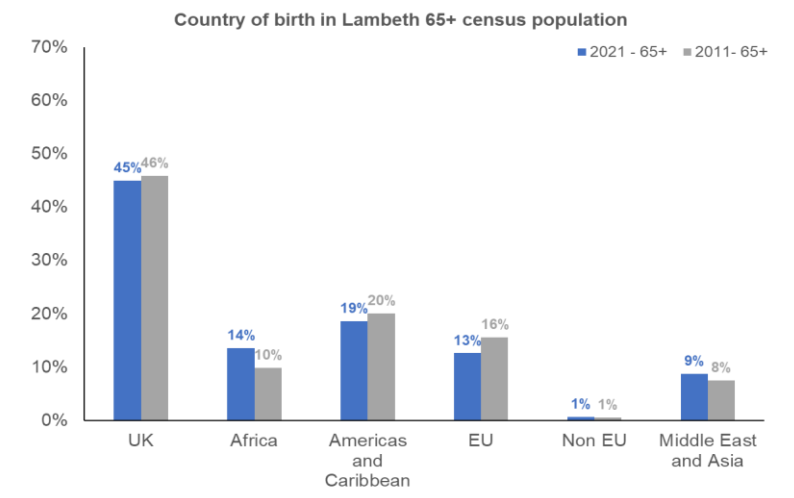
Lambeth's older population are more diverse than England and London

- Our 65+ population has a **larger proportion of older Black residents (25%)** compared to London (9%) or England (1%).
- **55% of our 65+ residents were not born in the UK.** This population are predominately born in the Americas and the Caribbean (19%), Africa (14%), Other EU Countries (13%), and the Middle East and Asia (9%).
- Lambeth's older population has changed since the last Census. People who were born in Europe and the EU has **decreased** by 5%. People who were born in Africa has **increased** by 62%.



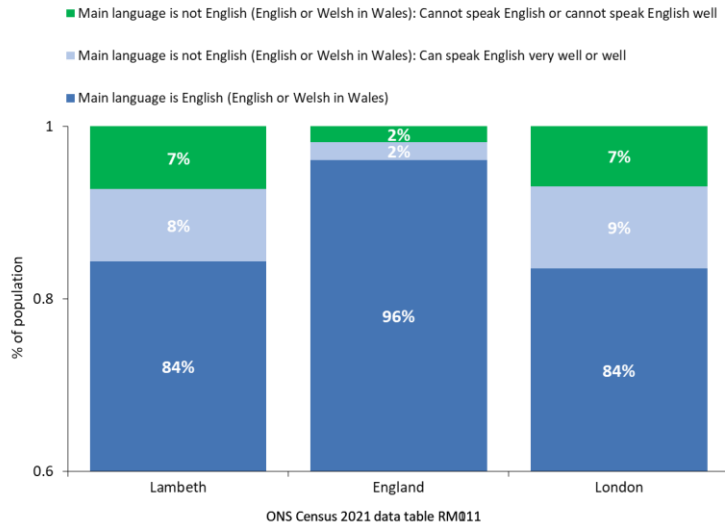
The total census population for people aged 65 or over in Lambeth in 2021 is recorded as **27,259**.

The corresponding census 2021 population for London is **1,001,796** people and for England is **10,327,525**.

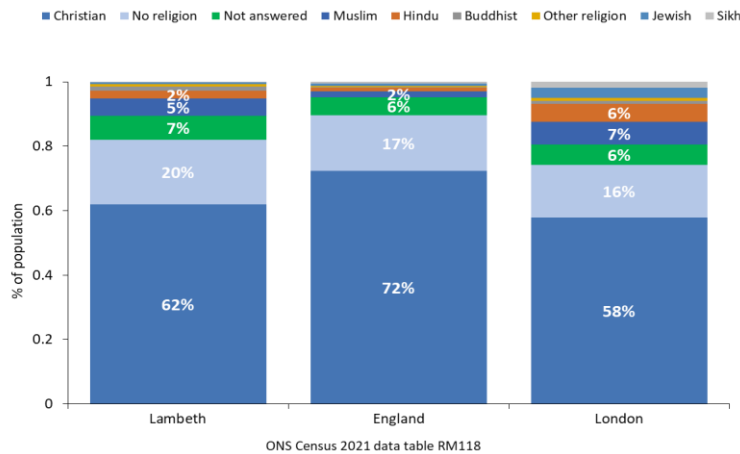


Demography – Language and Religion

Lambeth's 65+ English proficiency compared with London and England



Lambeth's 65+ religious beliefs compared with London and England



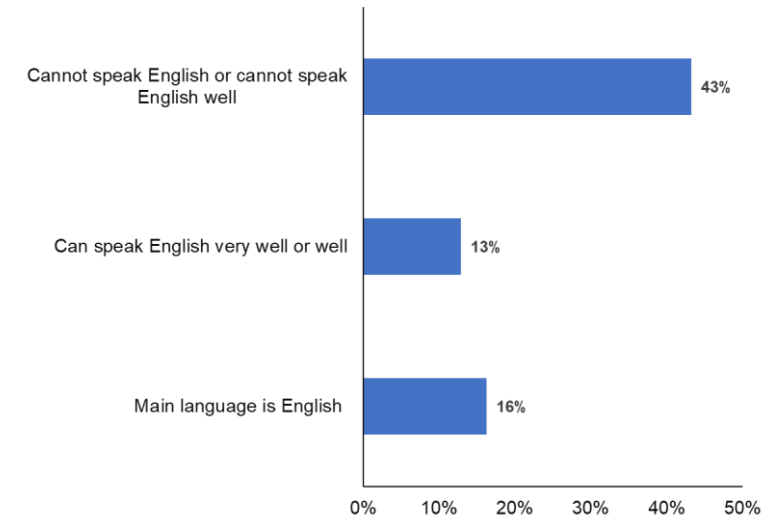
English is not the main language for 15% of the 65+ population of Lambeth, 4271 people.

- Approximately half of this group, 1984 people (**7%** of the total 65+ population) **cannot speak English well.**
- The number of people over 65 who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well has **increased** by 43% (from 1,385 to 1,984) since 2011.

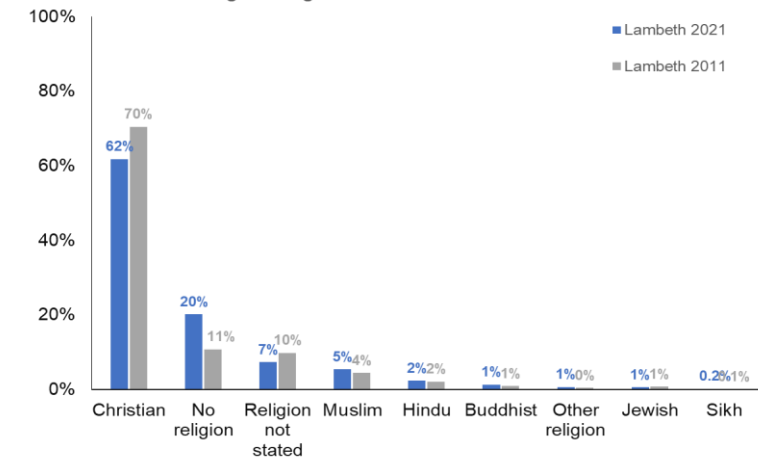
The majority of residents aged 65+ in Lambeth are Christian (**62%**). This is a higher proportion than London but lower than England.

- **20%** of residents aged 65+ report having no religion.
- The number of people over 65 who do not have a religion has **more than doubled** (from 2,510 to 5,499) since 2011.
- The number of people who say they are Jewish and who are over 65 has **decreased**, this is the only religious category to show a decrease in number. All others have increased.

Change in language proficiency 65+ population 2011 to 2021



Change in religious beliefs Lambeth 2011 to 2021



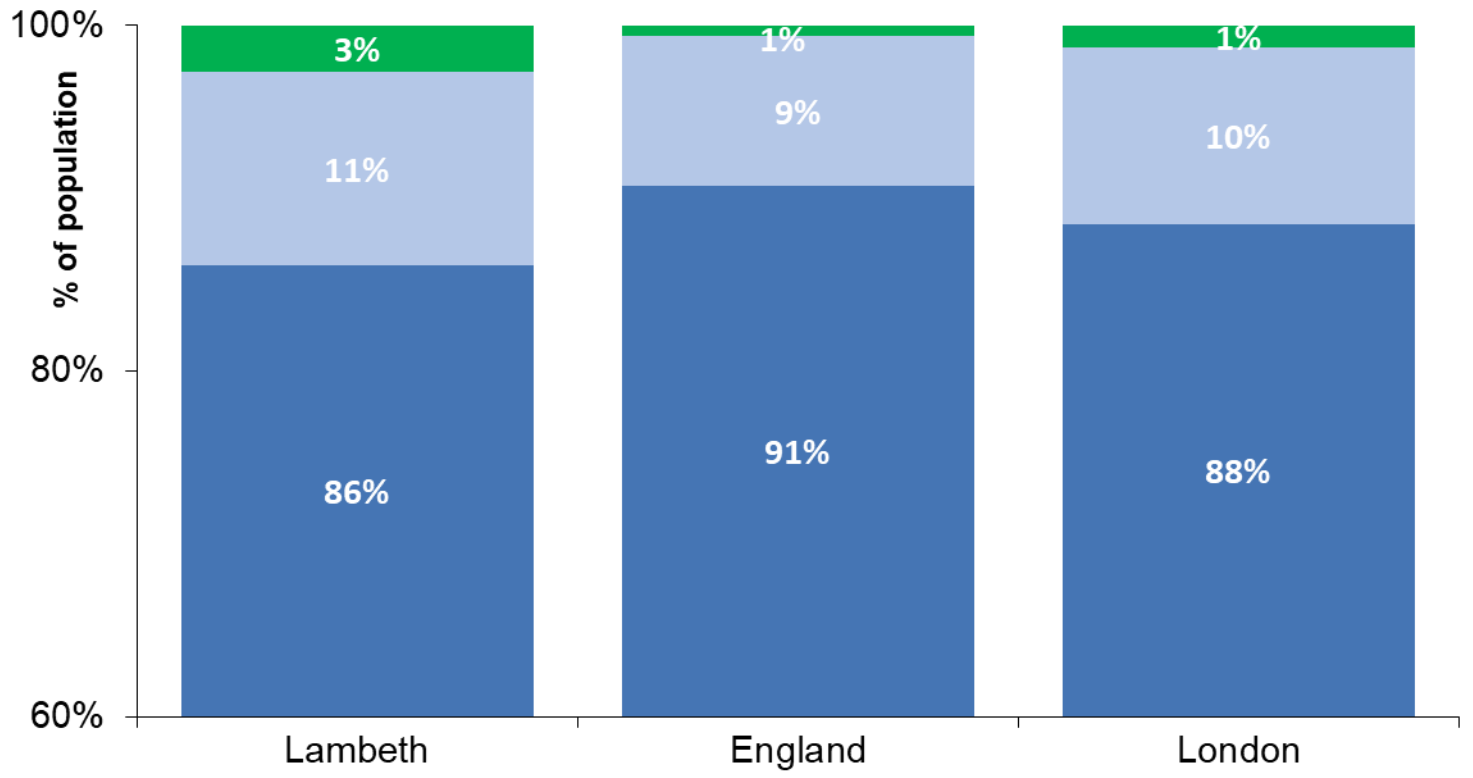
Lambeth's 65+ sexual orientation compared with London and England

3% of the 65+ population in Lambeth is LGB+.

Lambeth has a higher proportion of older LGB+ residents than London or England.

This is the first time sexual orientation has featured in a UK census so we can not compare with the previous Census.

■ Straight or Heterosexual ■ Not answered ■ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Other (LGB+)



ONS Census 2021 data table RM122

Demography – marriage and civil partnership status

Usual residence - someone staying at their permanent or family home or an address in the UK at which they spend most of their time.

Communal establishment – someone who has already spent, or expects to spend, six months or more in a communal establishment, for example, a care home, hospital, hostel or student halls of residence

A UK resident can be categorised as staying at a usual residence, a communal establishment, or someone who is sleeping rough.

For over 65s, most of the population stay at their usual residence.

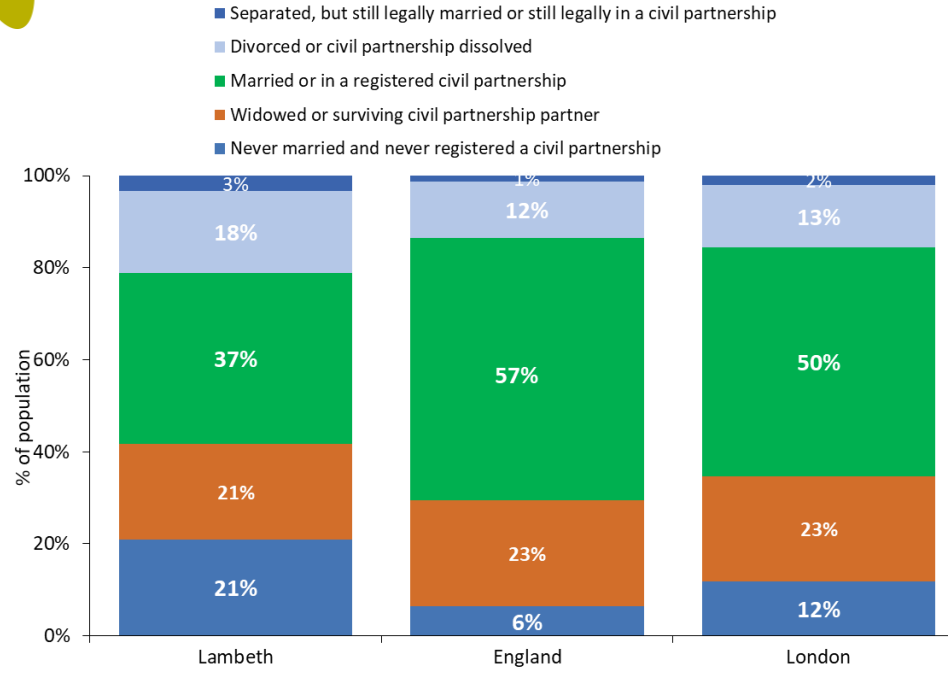
725 people over 65 live in communal establishments.

For both those in usual residence and communal establishments, Lambeth has a higher proportion of people who have never been married compared to London or England.

This may have an impact on loneliness or support for Lambeth’s 65+ population.

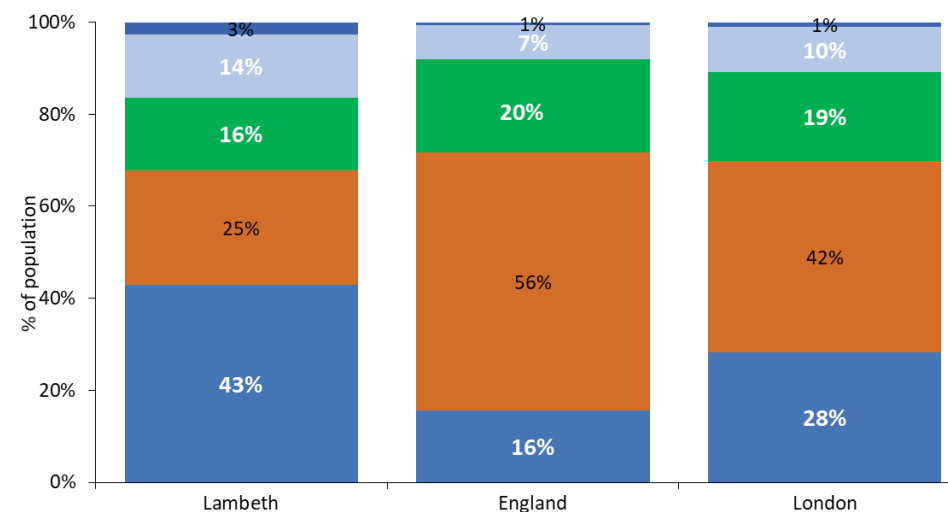
[A link to the census profile 2021](#)

Lambeth’s 65+ legal partnership status - usual residents



ONS Census 2021 data table RM074

Lambeth’s 65+ legal partnership status - communal establishments



ONS Census 2021 data table RM073

In Lambeth’s population who live at their usual residence: 37% are “Married or in a registered civil partnership” this is lower than the proportion in England (57%) and London (50%).

21% have never been married or never registered in a civil partnership this is higher than the proportion in England (6%) and London (12%)

In Lambeth’s population who live in communal establishments :

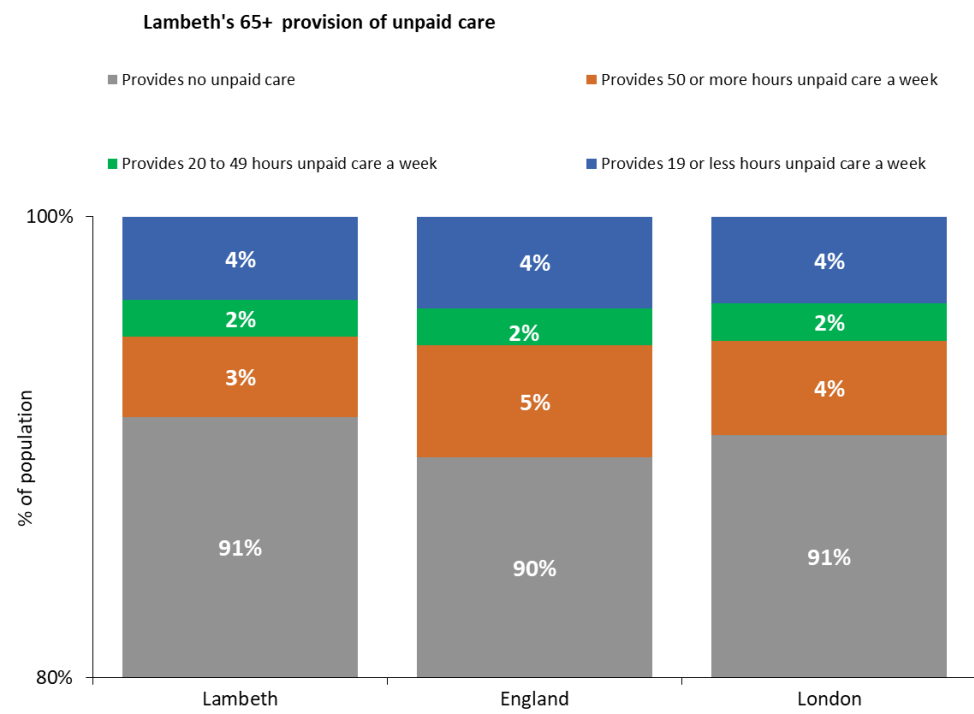
25% are “Married or in a registered civil partnership”, this is lower than the proportion in England (56%) and London (42%)

43% have never been married or never registered a civil partnership this is higher than the proportion in England (16%) and London (28%)

The census is undertaken by the Office for National Statistics every 10 years and collects information about people and households in England and Wales. The census asks questions about individuals and households. It helps to build a detailed snapshot of society. Information from the census helps the government and local authorities to plan and fund local services.

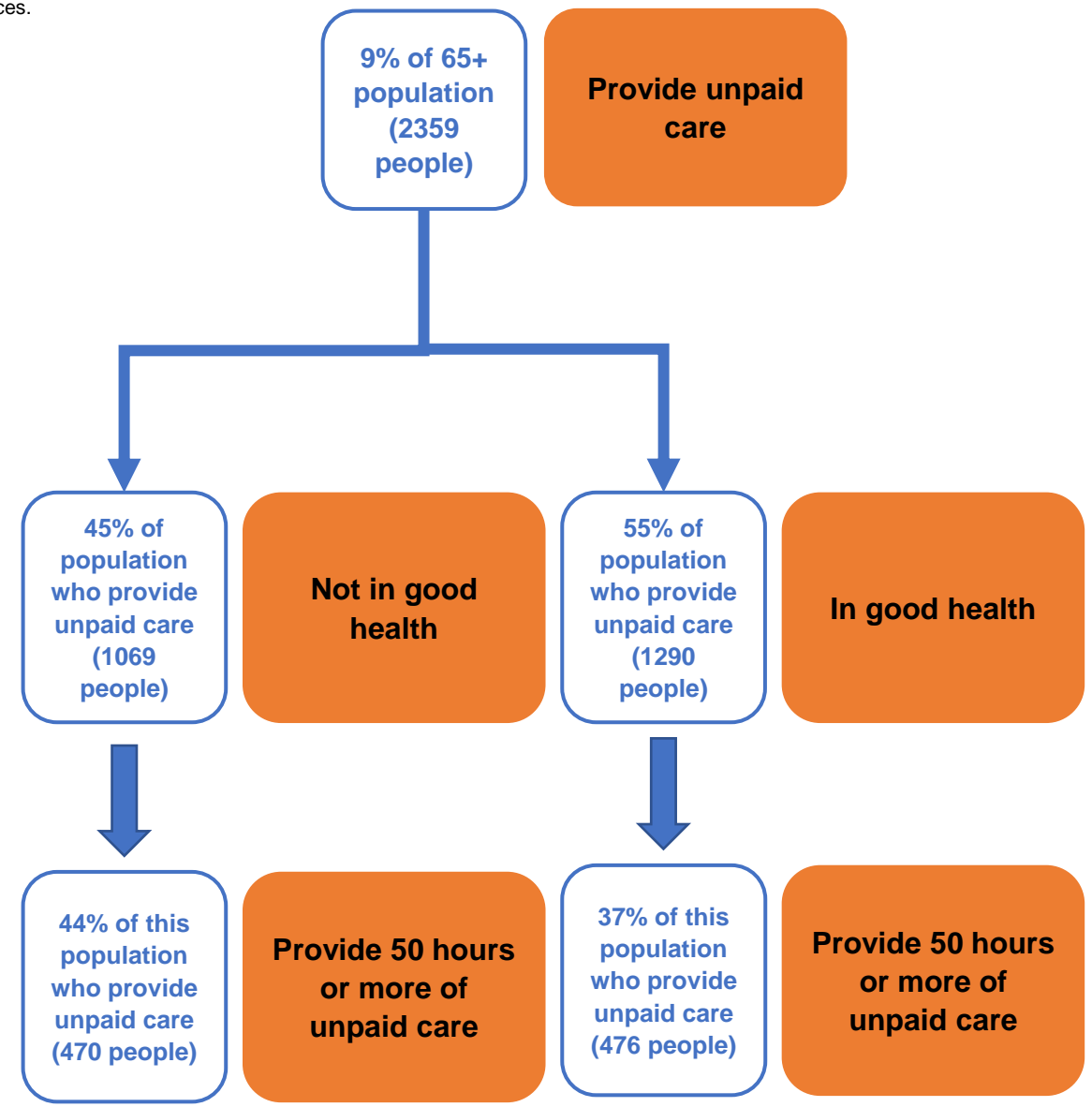
The provision of unpaid care by Lambeth's older population is similar to London and England.

45% of those people who provide care are not in good health (1069/2359)

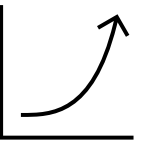


<https://census.gov.uk/>

ONS Census 2021 data table RM113



2. Life expectancy



Life expectancy, healthy life expectancy at 65, and the inequality in life expectancy help us understand the health of people who are 65 years old and above. They show how many years people can expect to live, how many of those years will be in good health, without disabilities or poor health, and if there are differences in male and female life expectancy. Overall, they give an idea of what to expect in terms of overall health as people reach the age of 65.

In Lambeth, female life expectancy and healthy life expectancy values are like those of London and England females. Lambeth male life expectancy, however, is lower than London and England, while the healthy life expectancy of Lambeth males is like London and England males.

Facts and figures

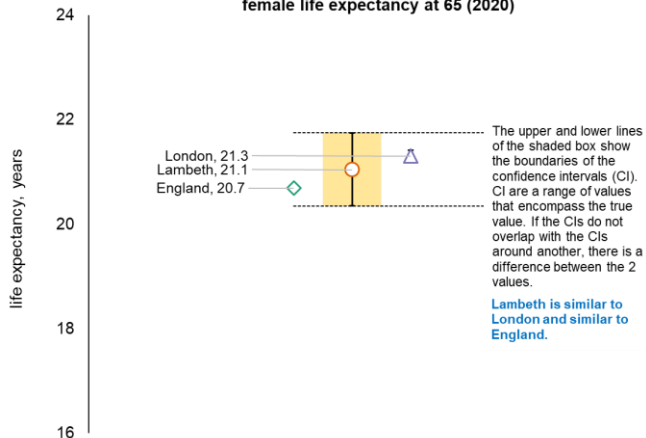
- Life expectancy is, generally, increasing; there has been an overall increase in life expectancy in the last 10 years.
- Lambeth female life expectancy is 86 years and Lambeth male life expectancy is 82 years; there is a 4-year difference in life expectancy at 65 between males (17 years) and females (21 years) in Lambeth.
- Lambeth female healthy life expectancy is 75 years and Lambeth male healthy life expectancy is 73 years; there is a 2-year difference in healthy life expectancy at 65 between males (8 years) and females (10 years) in Lambeth.
- Lambeth female healthy life expectancy is 75 years and Lambeth male healthy life expectancy is 73 years; Lambeth females spend more years from 65 in poor health than Lambeth males.

What's the inequality?

- Lower life expectancy for males compared to females
- Lower life expectancy for those living in areas of high deprivation when compared to those in low deprivation.
- Both sex and deprivation impact life expectancy.
- Females in Lambeth who are 65 and above might live two years longer or shorter depending on whether they live in the poorest or richest areas.
- For Lambeth males this difference is 5 years.

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, female life expectancy at 65 (2020)



Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. February 2023 <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

What is the rationale?

This indicator gives context to **healthy** life expectancy figures by providing information on the estimated length of life. The two indicators are extremely important summary measures of mortality and morbidity. They complement the supporting indicators by showing the overall trends in major population health measures, setting the context in which local authorities can assess the other indicators and identify the drivers of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 life expectancy at 65 for Lambeth females was 21 years.
- A life expectancy at 65 of 21.1 in Lambeth compared to 21.3 in London and 20.7 in England.
- The life expectancy, years for Lambeth is **similar** to London and similar to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for life expectancy at 65 cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year the life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 6% decrease in London and 4% decrease in England.
- Over the last 5 years life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 4% decrease in London and 2% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 2% decrease in London and 2% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

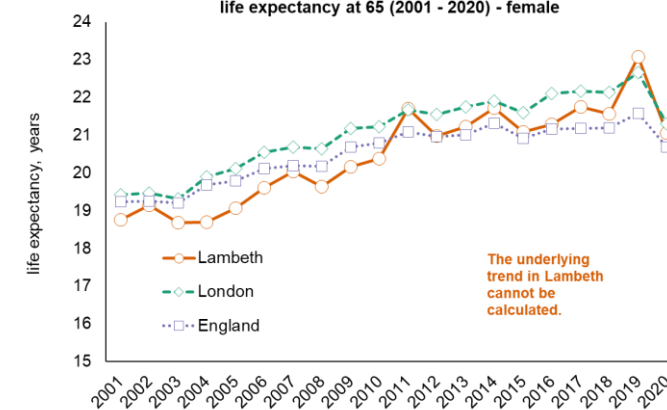
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 19.2 and 25.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 20 and 25.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- Local data shows for females living in Lambeth, life expectancy at 65 is higher than males. This difference is statistically significant and female life expectancy is better than male life expectancy, based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

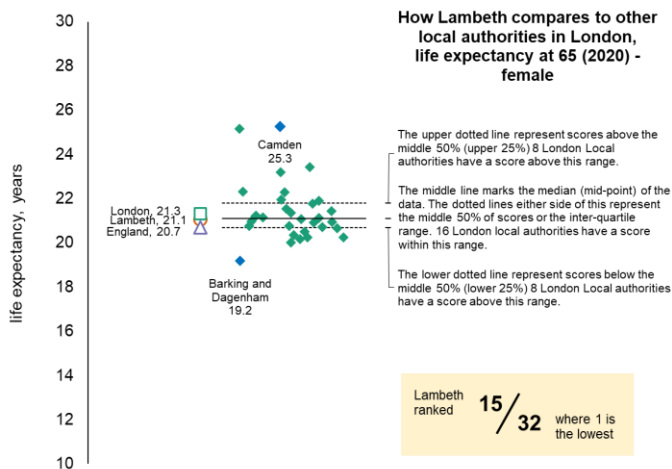
How Lambeth has changed over time, life expectancy at 65 (2001 - 2020) - female



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How does Lambeth compare?

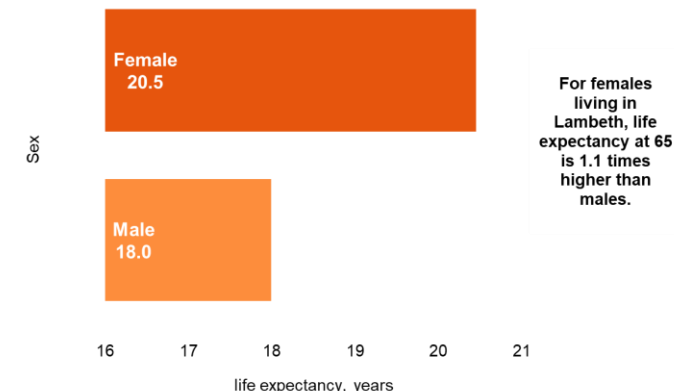
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, life expectancy at 65 (2020) - female



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities by sex, life expectancy at 65 (2020) - males and females



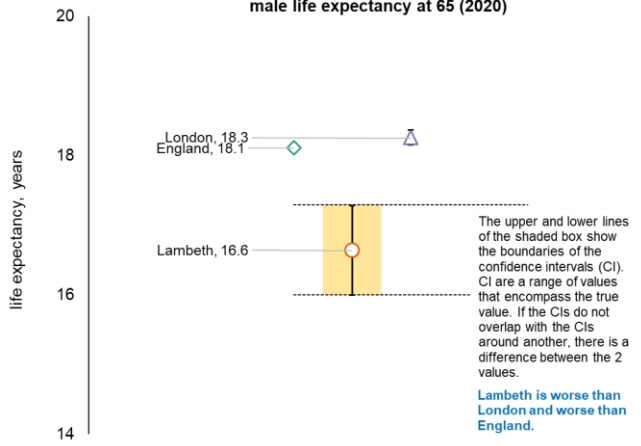
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Male life expectancy at 65 in years

Polarity - Higher value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, male life expectancy at 65 (2020)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator gives context to healthy life expectancy figures by providing information on the estimated length of life. The two indicators are extremely important summary measures of mortality and morbidity. They complement the supporting indicators by showing the overall trends in major population health measures, setting the context in which local authorities can assess the other indicators and identify the drivers of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 life expectancy at 65 for Lambeth males was 17 years.
- A life expectancy at 65 of 16.6 in Lambeth compared to 18.3 in London and 18.1 in England.
- The life expectancy, years for Lambeth is **lower** than London and **lower** than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for life expectancy at 65 cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year the life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 12% in Lambeth compared to a 9% decrease in London and 6% decrease in England.
- Over the last 5 years life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 6% decrease in London and 4% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 6% in Lambeth compared to a 3% decrease in London and 2% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London as well as the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

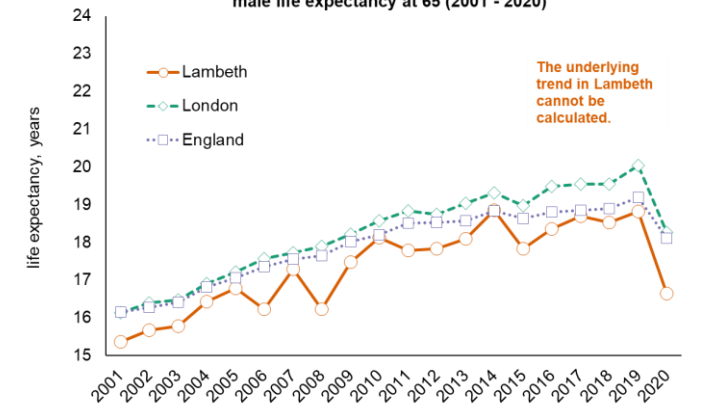
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 15.59 and 22.23.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 16.49 and 21.06.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- Local data shows for females living in Lambeth, life expectancy at 65 is higher than males. This difference is statistically significant and female life expectancy is better than male life expectancy, based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

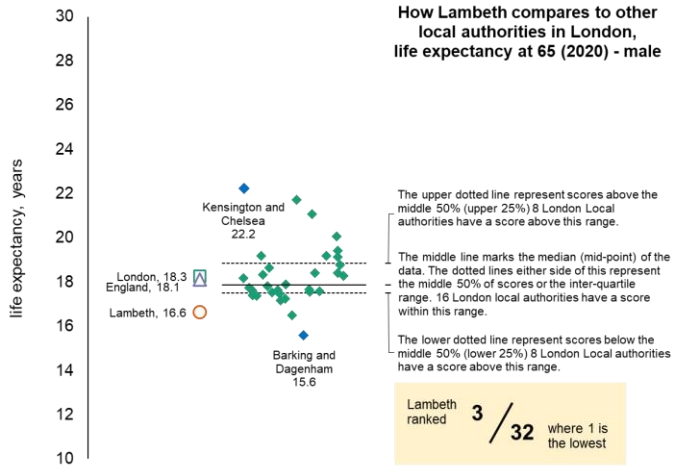
How Lambeth has changed over time, male life expectancy at 65 (2001 - 2020)



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How does Lambeth compare?

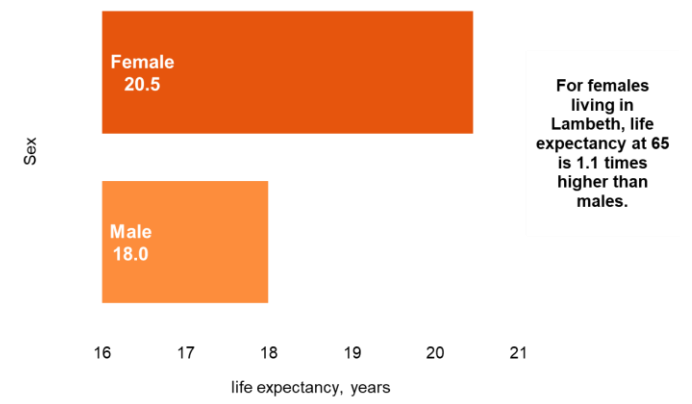
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, life expectancy at 65 (2020) - male



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities by sex, life expectancy at 65 (2020) - males and females

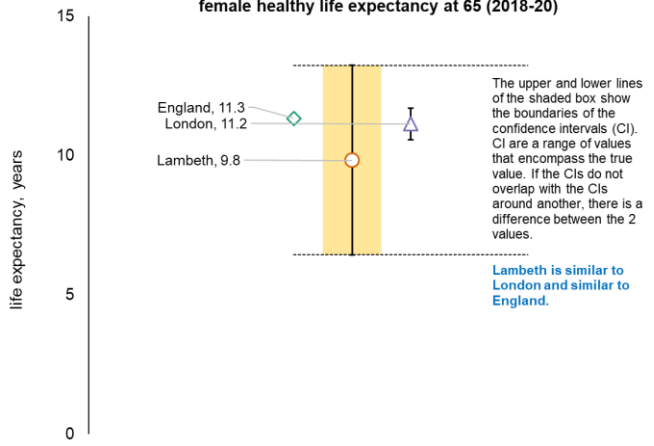


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Healthy female life expectancy at 65 in years

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, female healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator helps us understand the health of people who are 65 years old and above. It shows how many years they can expect to live in good health, without disabilities or poor health. It gives us an idea of what to expect in terms of their overall health as they reach this age.

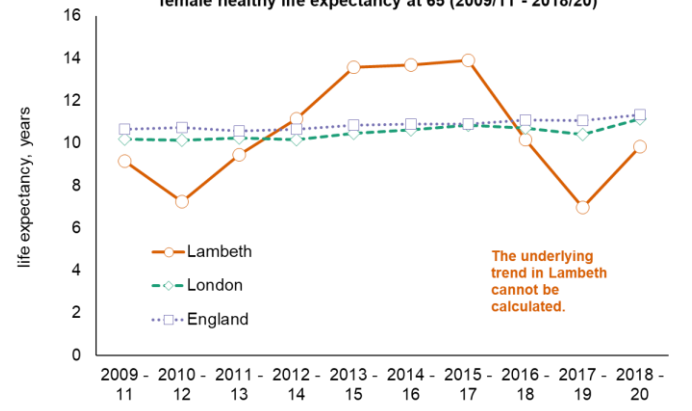
What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2018-20 the healthy life expectancy at 65 for Lambeth females was 10 years.
 - A healthy life expectancy at 65 of 9.8 years for Lambeth females compared to 11.2 in London and 11.3 in England.
 - The healthy life expectancy at 65 for Lambeth females is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for healthy life expectancy at 65 cannot be calculated.
 - Over the last year the healthy life expectancy at 65 has **increased** by 41% in Lambeth compared to a 7% increase in London and 2% increase in England.
 - Over the last 5 years healthy life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 28% in Lambeth compared to a 5% increase in London and 4% increase in England.
 - Over the last 9 years healthy life expectancy at 65 has **increased** by 8% in Lambeth compared to a 10% increase in London and 7% in England.
 - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

What is happening over time?

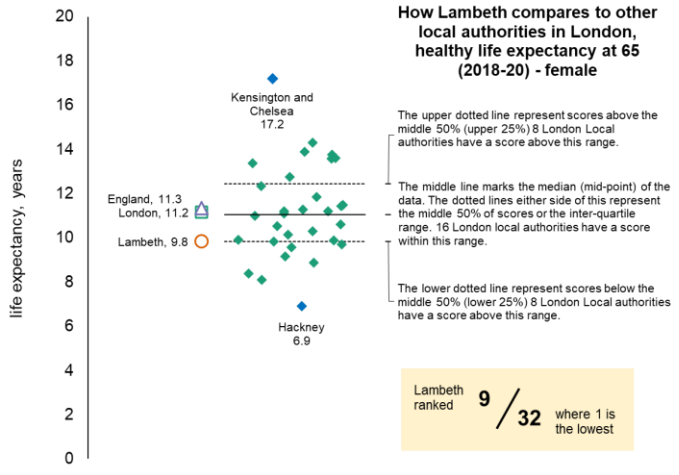
How Lambeth has changed over time, female healthy life expectancy at 65 (2009/11 - 2018/20)



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How does Lambeth compare?

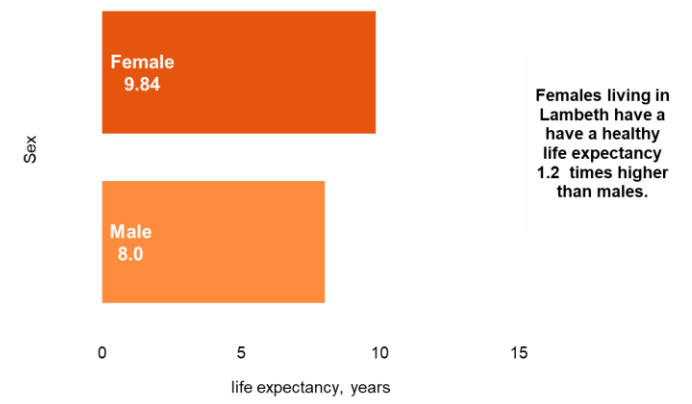
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20) - female



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities by sex, healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20) - males and females

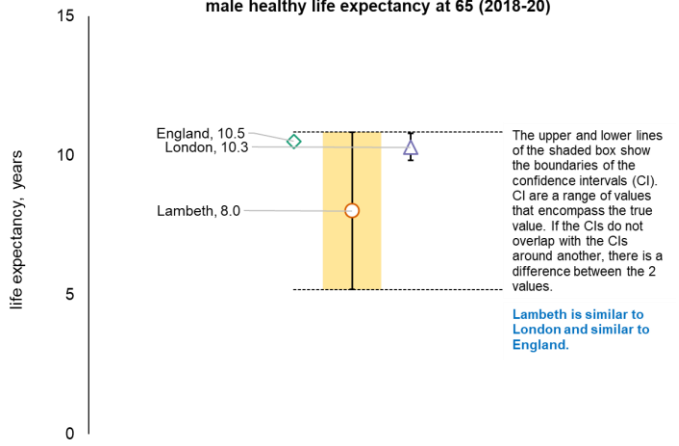


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Healthy male life expectancy at 65 in years

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, male healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator helps us understand the health of people who are 65 years old and above. It shows how many years they can expect to live in good health, without disabilities or poor health. It gives us an idea of what to expect in terms of their overall health as they reach this age.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2018-20 the healthy life expectancy at 65 for Lambeth males was 8 years.
- A healthy life expectancy of 8.0 years in Lambeth males compared to 10.3 in London and 10.5 in England.
- The healthy life expectancy at 65 for Lambeth males is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for healthy life expectancy at 65 cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year the healthy life expectancy at 65 has **decreased** by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 6% increase in London and 0% decrease in England.
- Over the last 5 years healthy life expectancy at 65 has **increased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 5% increase in London and 2% increase in England.
- Over the last 9 years healthy life expectancy at 65 has **increased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to a 9% increase in London and 6% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

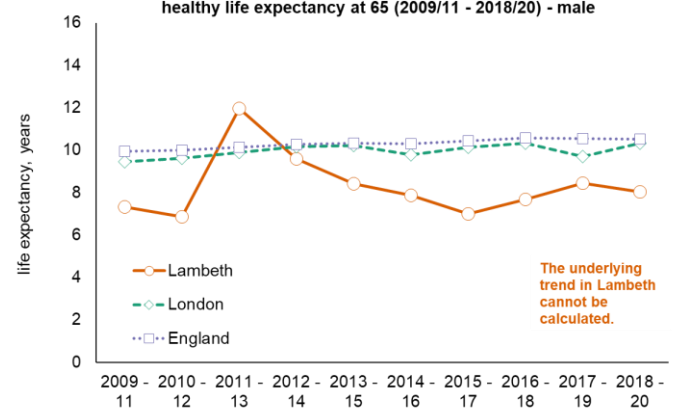
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 5.9 and 15.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 5.9 and 15.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows females living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have a healthier life expectancy lower than females living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have a healthier life expectancy than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

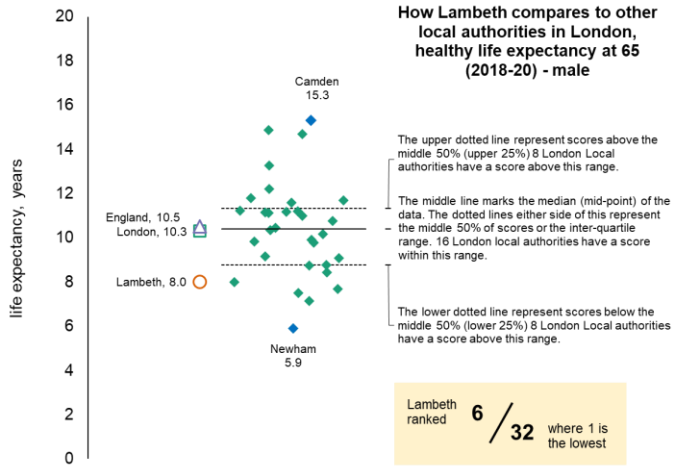
How Lambeth has changed over time, healthy life expectancy at 65 (2009/11 - 2018/20) - male



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How does Lambeth compare?

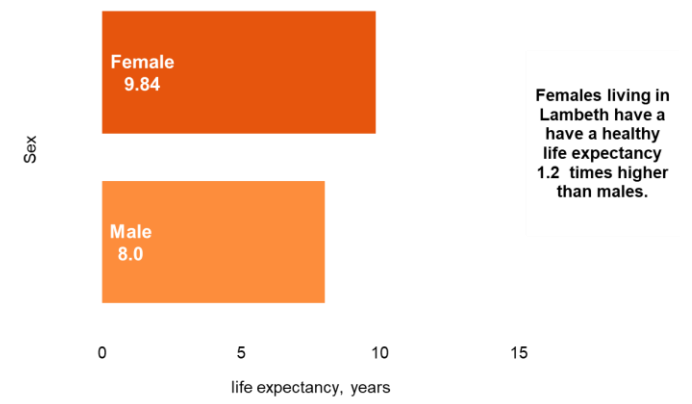
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20) - male



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities by sex, healthy life expectancy at 65 (2018-20) - males and females



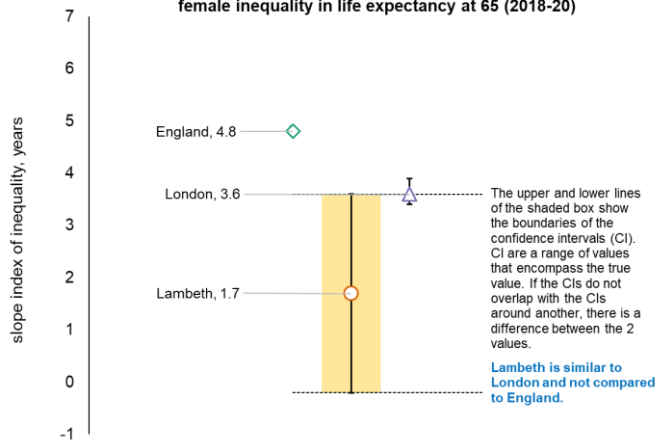
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Inequality in female life expectancy at 65 in years

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, female inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator measures inequalities in life expectancy at age 65 for different levels of deprivation within a geographic area and the slope index of inequality (SII) is calculated based on these figures. The SII measures how much life expectancy varies with deprivation and represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived. It is based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2018-20 the difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation in females was 2 years.
- A slope index of inequality of 1.7 years in Lambeth females compared to 3.6 in London and 4.8 in England.
- The slope index of inequality for Lambeth females is **similar** to London and not compared to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for the difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation in females cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year the difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation have **decreased** by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 6% have **increased** in London and 2% have **increased** in England.
- Over the last 5 years difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation **no change** by 0% in Lambeth compared to a 13% **increase** in London and 9% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 8 years difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation have **decreased** by 54% in Lambeth compared to a 9% **increase** in London and 20% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London as well as the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

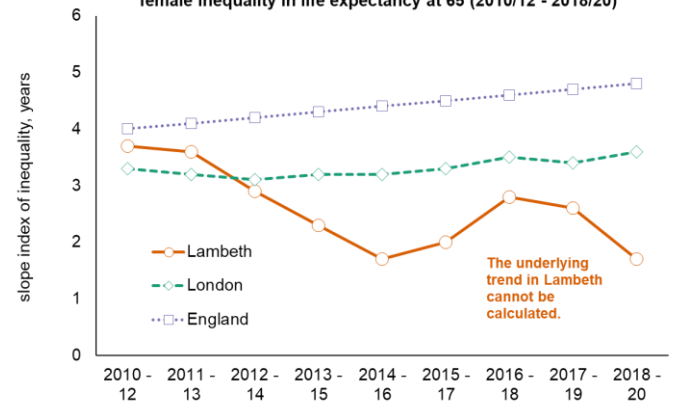
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 0.1 and 7.8.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 1.7 and 7.5.
- Lambeth is ranked 1 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- Local data shows males living in Lambeth have a slope of inequality index greater than females.

What is happening over time?

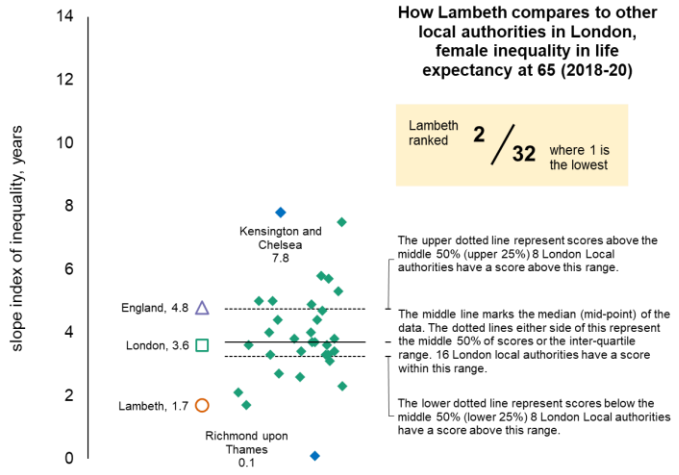
How Lambeth has changed over time, female inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2010/12 - 2018/20)



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How does Lambeth compare?

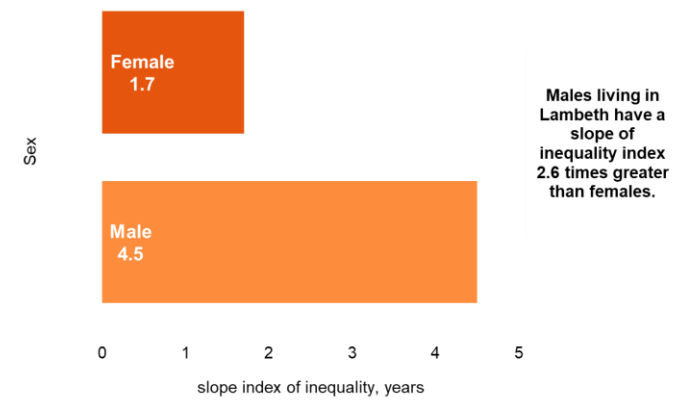
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, female inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities by sex, inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2018-20) - males and females



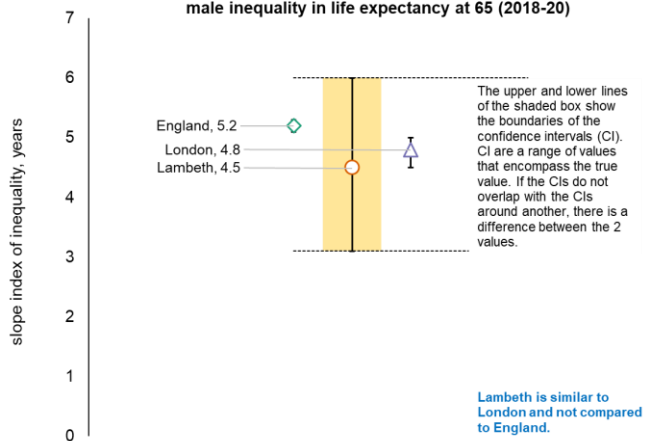
Males living in Lambeth have a slope of inequality index 2.6 times greater than females.

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Inequality in male life expectancy at 65 in years

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, male inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator measures inequalities in life expectancy at age 65 for different levels of deprivation within a geographic area and the slope index of inequality (SII) is calculated based on these figures. The SII measures how much life expectancy varies with deprivation and represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived. It is based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2018-20 the difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation in males was 5 years.
- A slope index of inequality of 4.5 years in Lambeth males compared to 4.8 in London and 5.2 in England.
- The slope index of inequality at 65 for Lambeth males is **similar** to London and not compared to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for the difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation in males cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year the difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation have **increased** by 32% in Lambeth compared to a 7% **increase** in London and 6% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation have **increased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 12% **increase** in London and 8% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 8 years difference in life expectancy at 65 due to deprivation have **increased** by 67% in Lambeth compared to a 14% **increase** in London and 13% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

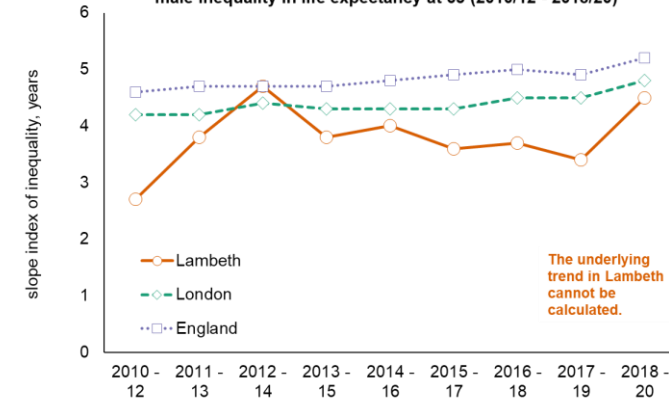
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 2.2 and 12.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 16 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 2.5 and 9.5.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- Local data shows males living in Lambeth have a slope of inequality index greater than females.

What is happening over time?

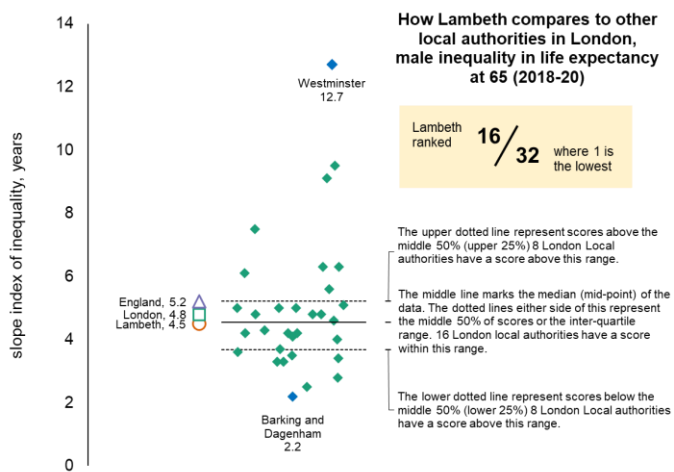
How Lambeth has changed over time, male inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2010/12 - 2018/20)



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How does Lambeth compare?

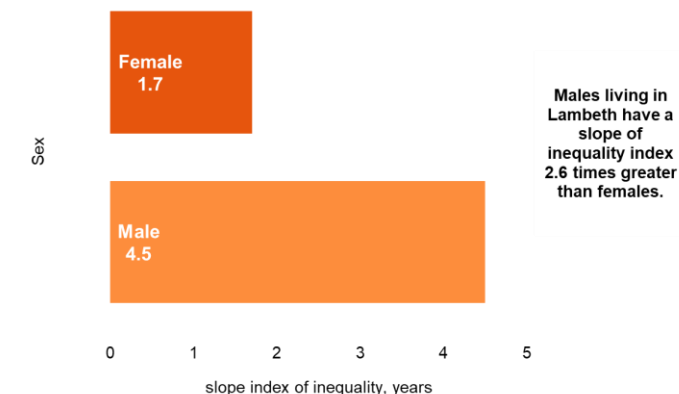
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, male inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities by sex, inequality in life expectancy at 65 (2018-20) - males and females

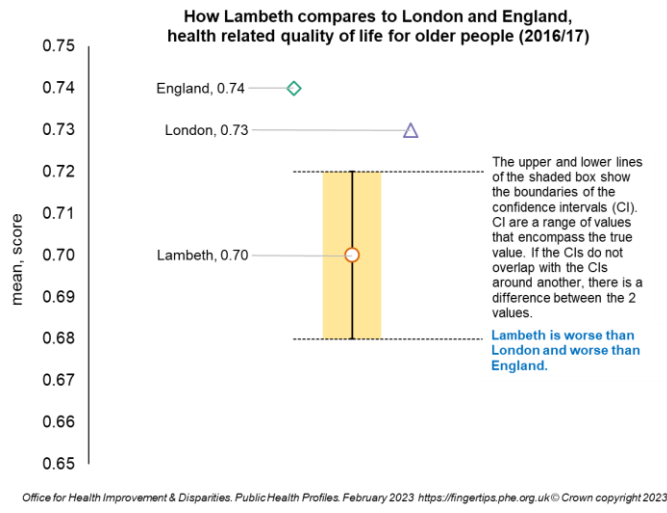


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Average health status score for adults aged 65 and over as measured using the EQ-5D scale.

Polarity - Higher value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

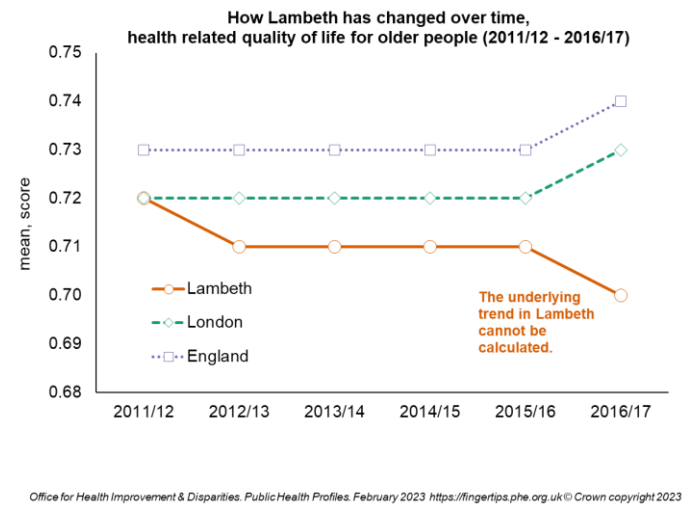
Unfortunately, the GP Patient survey is no longer collecting the required information so this indicator cannot be updated beyond 2016/17 in the current format. There is little change in the measure year on year at national level. The indicator is being retained for the time-being as it still provides valuable background information on older people's wellbeing, including a national breakdown by various inequality measures. The potential to update this indicator, but at England-level only drawing on the Health Survey for England, will be considered.

What does the data tell us?

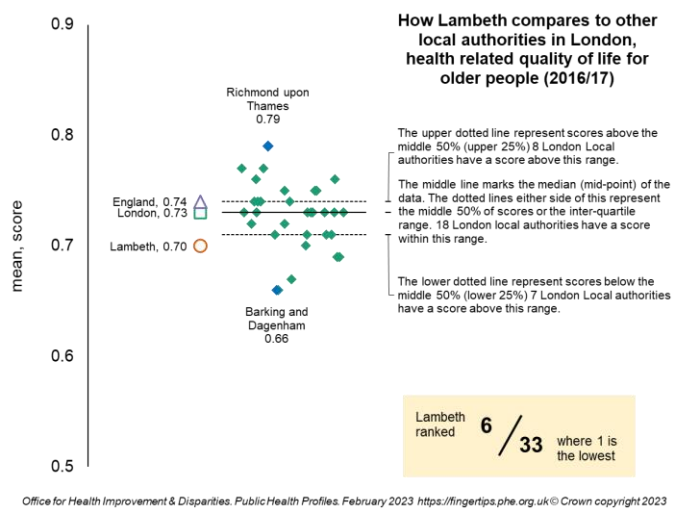
- What is the current picture?**
- In Lambeth in 2016/17 the average health status score for adults aged 65 and over as measured using the EQ-5D scale was 0.7
 - A mean score of 0.7 in Lambeth compared to 0.73 in London and 0.74 in England.
 - The mean score for Lambeth is **lower** than London and **lower** than England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for average health status score for adults aged 65 and over as measured using the EQ-5D scale cannot be calculated.
 - Over the last year the average EQ5-D health status score has **decreased** by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 1% **increase** in London and 1% **increase** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years average EQ5-D health status score has **decreased** by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 1% **increase** in London and 1% **increase** in England.
 - Over the last 10 years average EQ5-D health status score have **decreased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 1% **increase** in London and 1% in England.

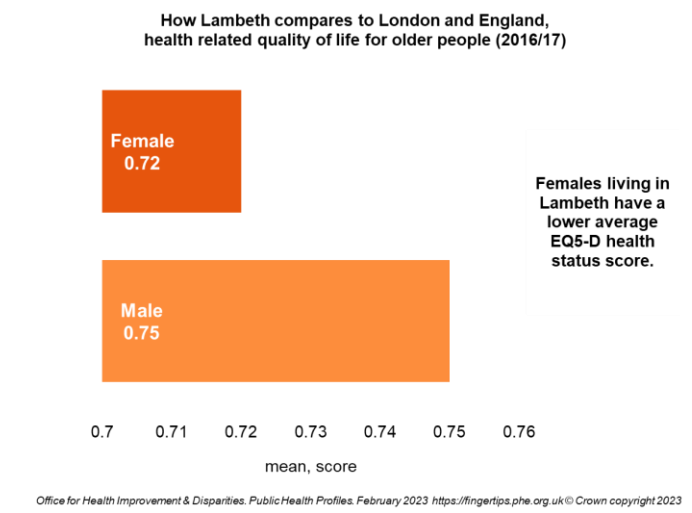
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?





Section 2: Communities, connections, and neighbourhoods



Introduction :Communities, connections, and neighbourhoods

Through insights gathered from an annual survey of Lambeth residents, as well as nationally published OHID indicators we look at the themes of connectedness, housing, income, employment, civic participation, outdoor spaces, and social inclusion within the community.

Survey responses provide a snapshot of social bonds and community relationships. While the survey is a valuable tool, variations in response rates and potential biases must be considered.

Residents' experiences shape targeted interventions, policy development, and resource allocation, fostering a collaborative approach directly addressing community needs. Incorporating diverse perspectives enhances the effectiveness of public health initiatives, ensuring they align with the lived realities of Lambeth's residents and promoting a more inclusive, responsive, and resilient community.



1. Connectedness and Inclusion

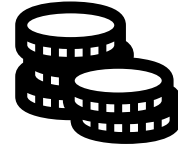
- Connectedness
- Assets
- Communication with Council
- Civic Participation
- Integration
- Loneliness



2. Housing

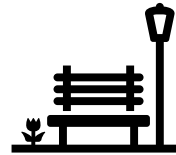
- Accommodation Type
- Satisfaction with rented accommodation
- support for building more homes
- Percentage of people aged 65 and over who are living alone
- Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)

Index



3. Income and employment and civic participation

- Percentage of people in employment aged 50-64
- Proportion of people aged 65+ who are economically active
- Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOPi)
- Over the next year, how easy or difficult do you think it will be for your household to pay for essentials?



4. Outdoor spaces and buildings

- Satisfaction with local area
- Community safety



5. Respect and social inclusion

- What makes Lambeth a good place to live?



1. Connectedness and Inclusion

Being an active and included member of community life is important for health and wellbeing, a sense of belonging and good relationships. This may mean participating in leisure, cultural and spiritual activities in the community and being involved in decisions about things that affect your lives. Without social participation and community connectedness, people can experience loneliness and isolation.

The Lambeth Residents Survey is conducted annually to gather data on the views and experience of Lambeth residents. Nearly 2000 people were interviewed in 2022 and 10% were aged 65+.

Facts and figures

- Lambeth's annual resident survey reached 1,997 people in total.
 - 33% were between 45 – 64 years old, 94% of these people have lived in Lambeth for more than 5 years
 - 10% were over 65-years-old, 97% of these people have lived in Lambeth for more than 5 years
- Lambeth's older residents may have more connections and positive associations with the area they live in and the people they live with.
 - 75% agree the friendships and associations they have with other people in their neighbourhood mean a lot
 - 64% agree they could go to someone in their neighbourhood for advice
 - 73% agree their neighbours help each other
 - 74% agree they would be willing to work with others to improve their neighbourhood
- 55% of our older population find it difficult to contact Lambeth council by phone, but 48% think the website is easy to use
- 46% think the council provide online service which are helpful and 63% think our staff are friendly and polite
- 29% think they can influence decisions in Lambeth
- 24% of the Lambeth population aged 16+ say they are lonely either "Always or often" or "Some of the time".

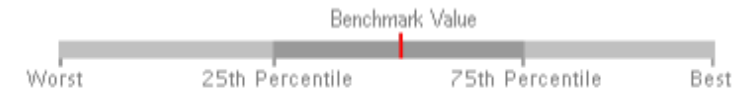
What's the inequality?

- Loneliness data is analysed at a national level, in England:
- People living in the most deprived areas are 1.3 times more likely to say they are lonely than those in the least deprived areas.
- Females are 1.5 times more likely to say they are lonely than men.
- People with protected characteristics have higher levels of loneliness than England's average population.
- Ethnicity, unemployment, disability and age all negatively affect people's reported level of loneliness.

Connectedness and Inclusion

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 – Could not be calculated
 → No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Loneliness: Percentage of adults who feel lonely often or always or some of the time (Persons, 16+ yrs)	2019/20	–	-	23.75%	23.69%	22.26%	36.28%		27%
Older people living alone, Percentage of people aged 65 and over who are living alone (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2011	–	9,208	39.7%	-	31.5%	50.8%		24.7%
Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs) (Persons, 55+ yrs)	2021/22	–	476	12.5	5.2	2.8	12.5		0.3
Percentage of people in employment (Persons, 50-64 yrs)	2021/22	→	38,700	65.2%	71.9%	71.3%	44.3%		
Older people in poverty, income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOP) (Persons, 60+ yrs)	2019	–	10,637	30.2%	-	14.2%	44.0%		5.0%

Connectedness and Inclusion summary



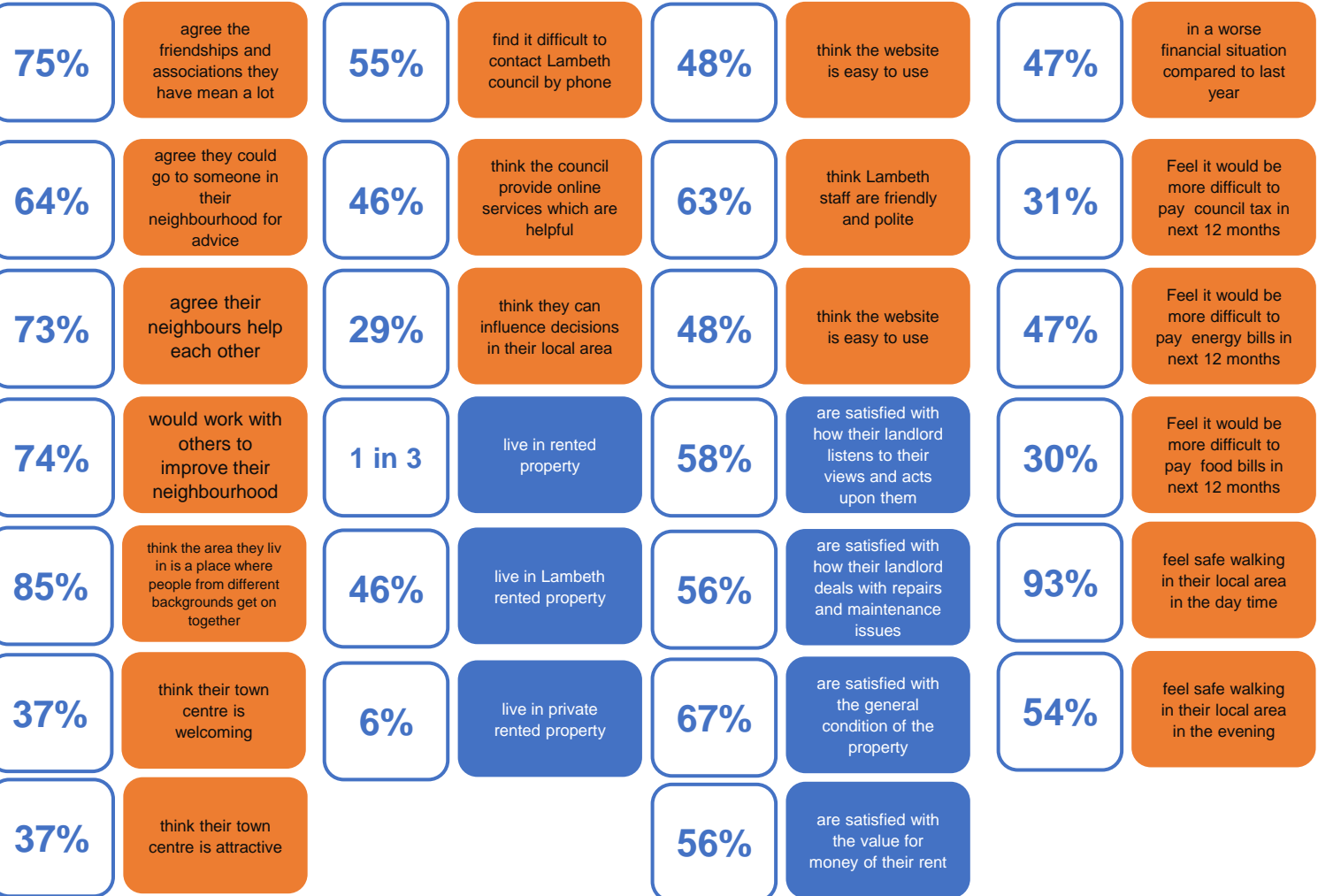
Lambeth Residents Survey 2022

1997 people interviewed gave their age

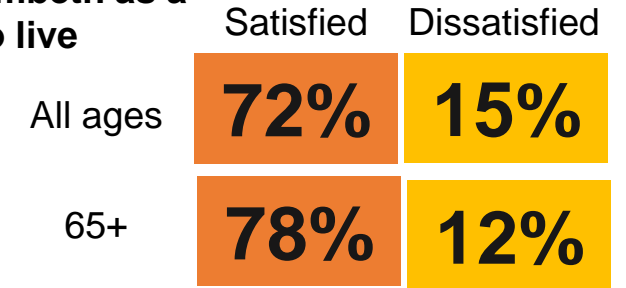
18-44 54%

45-64 33%

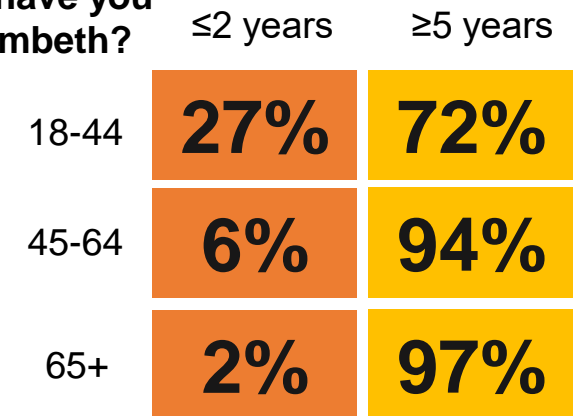
65+ 13%



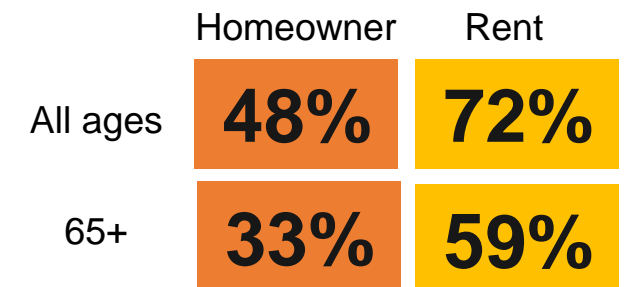
Overall satisfaction with Lambeth as a place to live



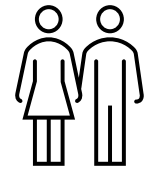
How long have you lived in Lambeth?



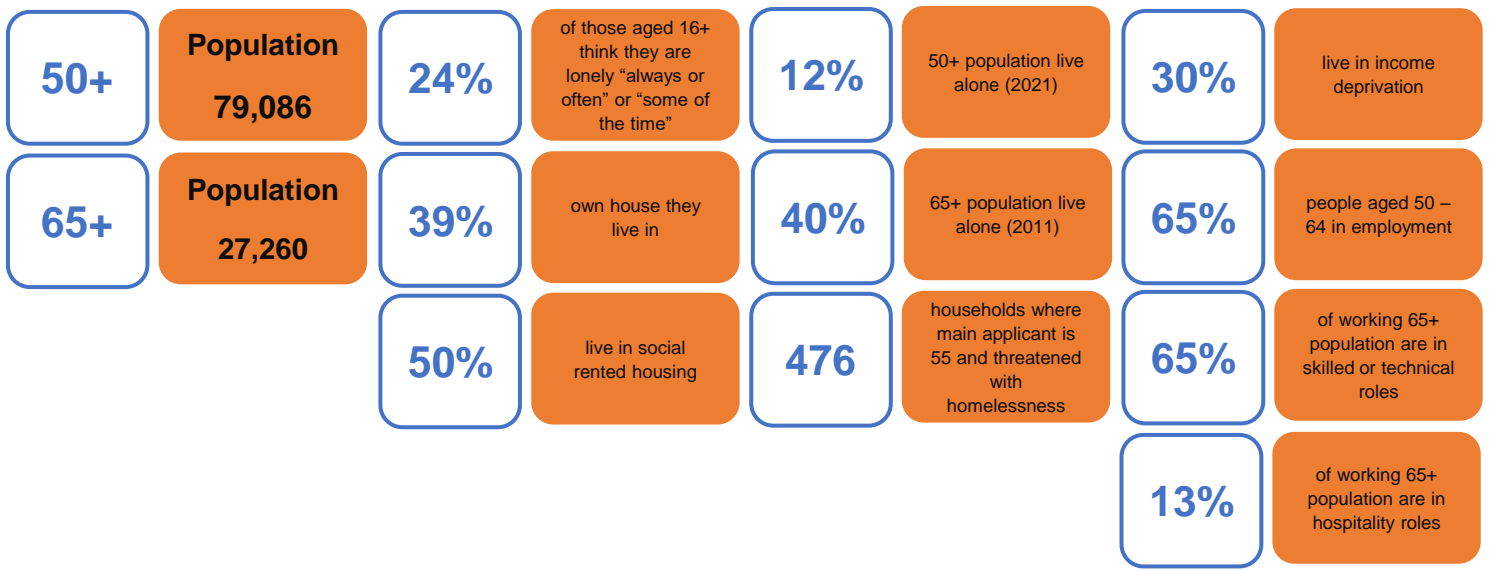
Tenure status



Communities, connections, and neighbourhood summary

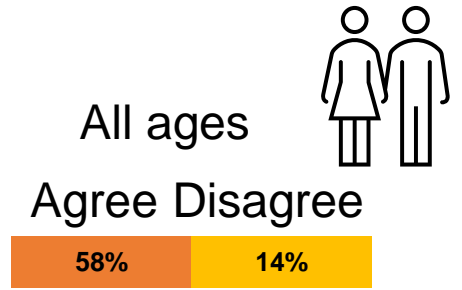
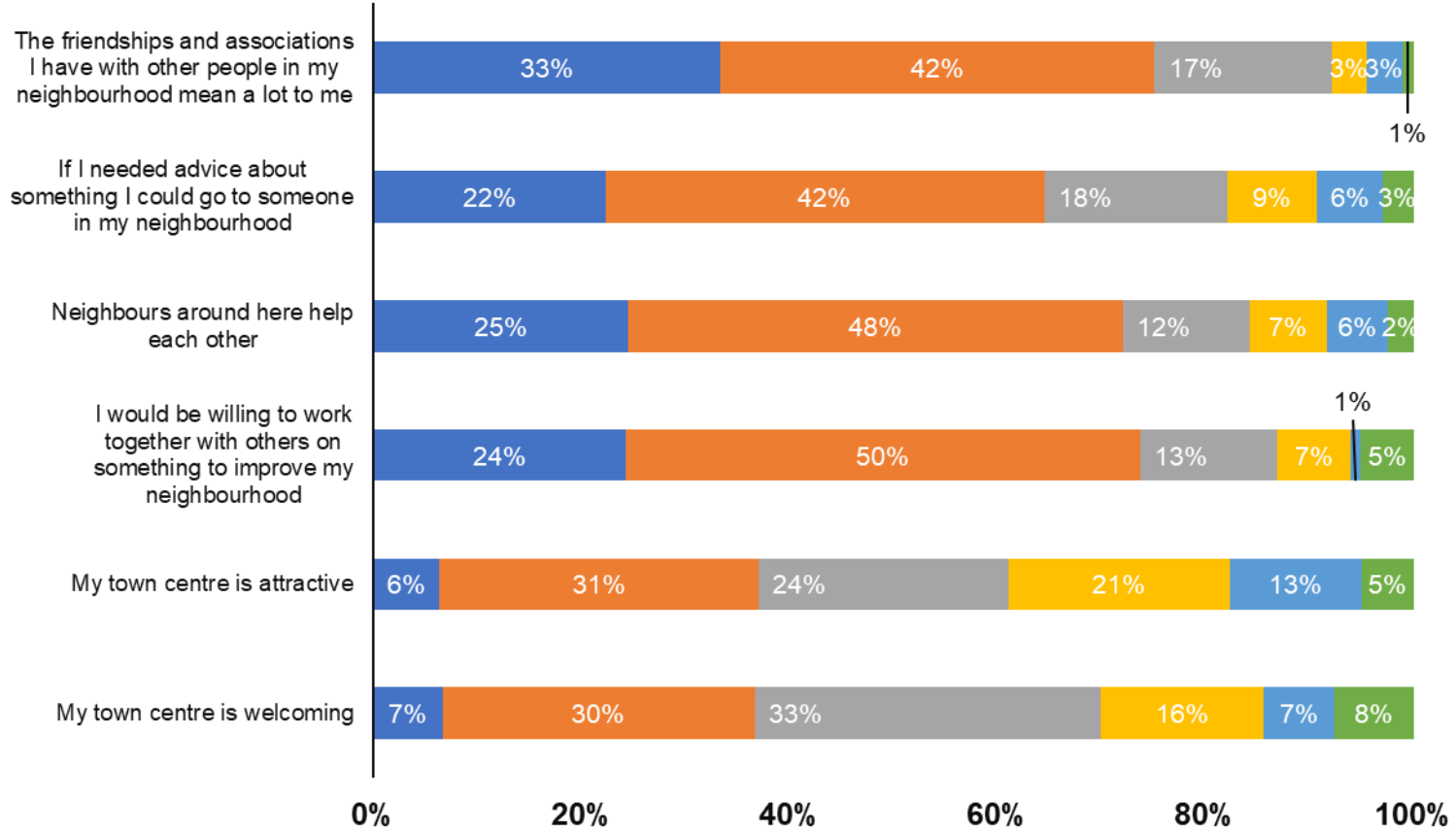


Lambeth census 2021

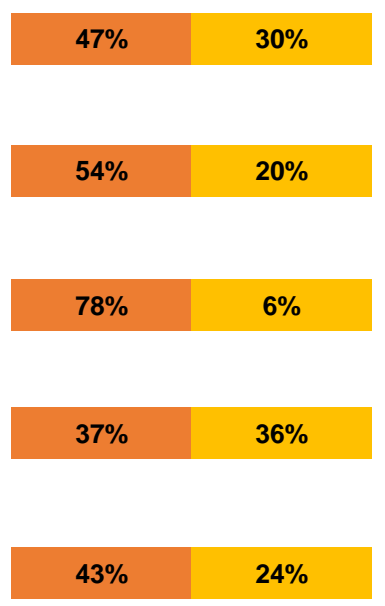


Please say how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - 65+

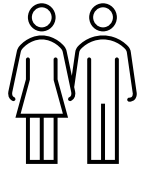
■ Strongly agree
 ■ Agree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know



Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
 1997 people were interviewed
 18-44 64%
 45-65 26%
 65+ 10%

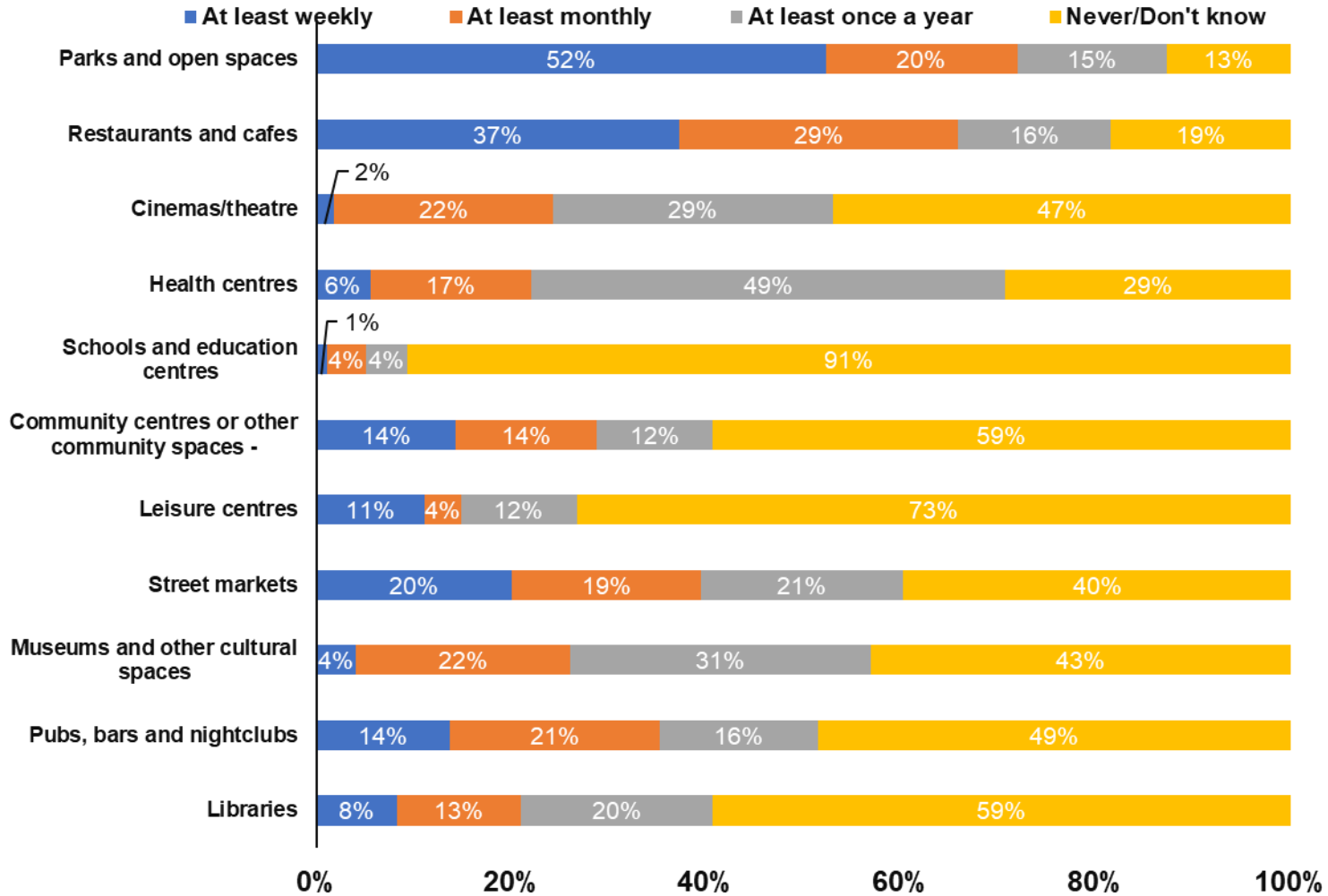


Lambeth's older residents may have more connections and positive associations with the area they live in and the people they live with when compared to the general population.



Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
 1997 people were interviewed
 18-44 64%
 45-65 26%
 65+ 10%

How often do you use the following community assets within the borough?

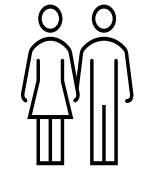
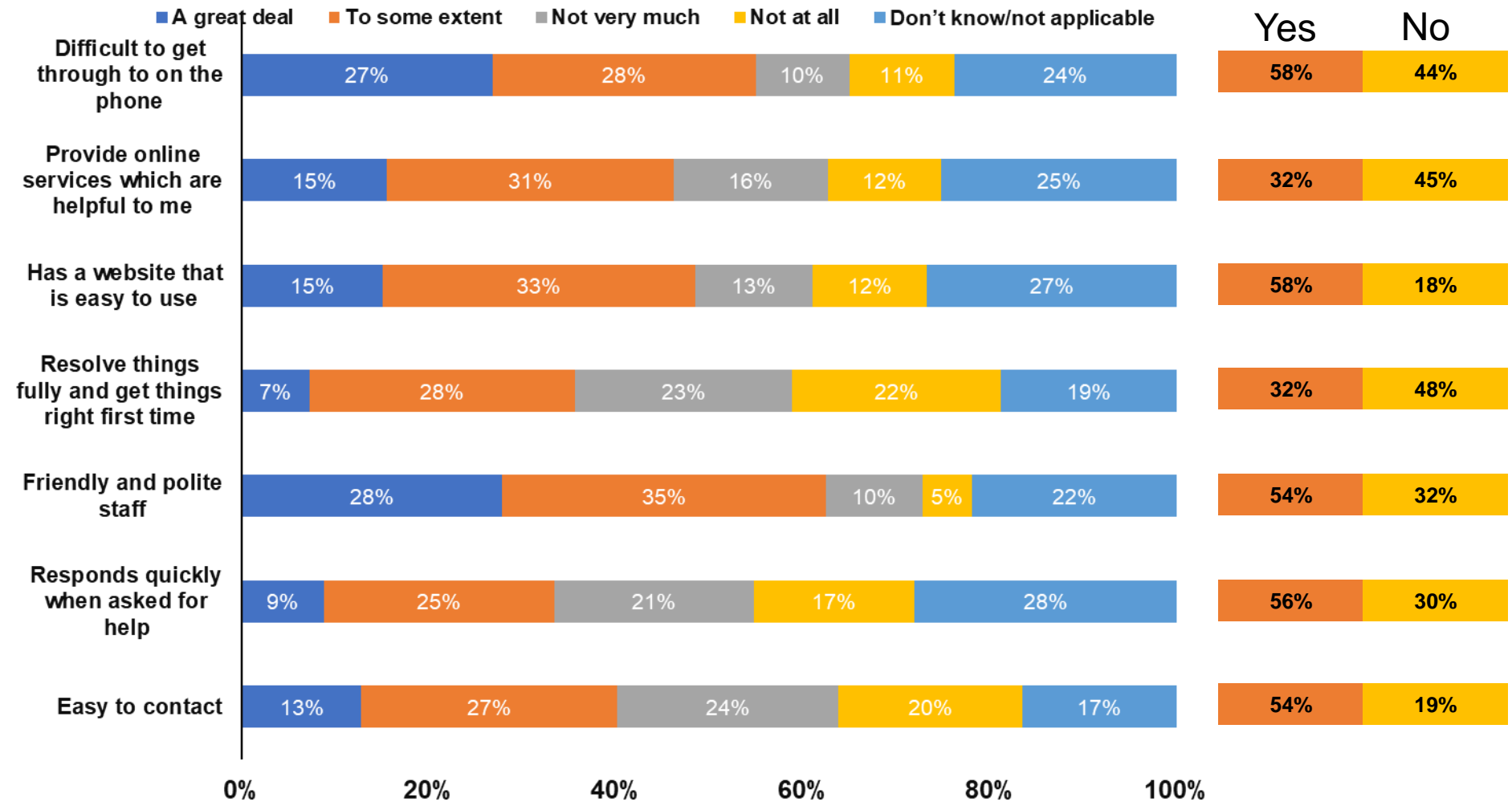


Respondents aged over 65 make frequent use of parks and open spaces (72%), restaurants and cafes (66%), street markets (39%) and pubs, bars and nightclubs (35%).

They are less likely to use leisure centres (15%), libraries (21%) and schools and education centres (5%) frequently.

Communication with Council

To what extent do you think that these statements apply to Lambeth Council?



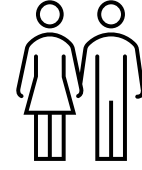
Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
1997 people were interviewed
18-44 64%
45-65 26%
65+ 10%

Respondents over 65 think it is difficult to get through to Lambeth on the phone.

However, they think our online services, our website and our staff and helpful.

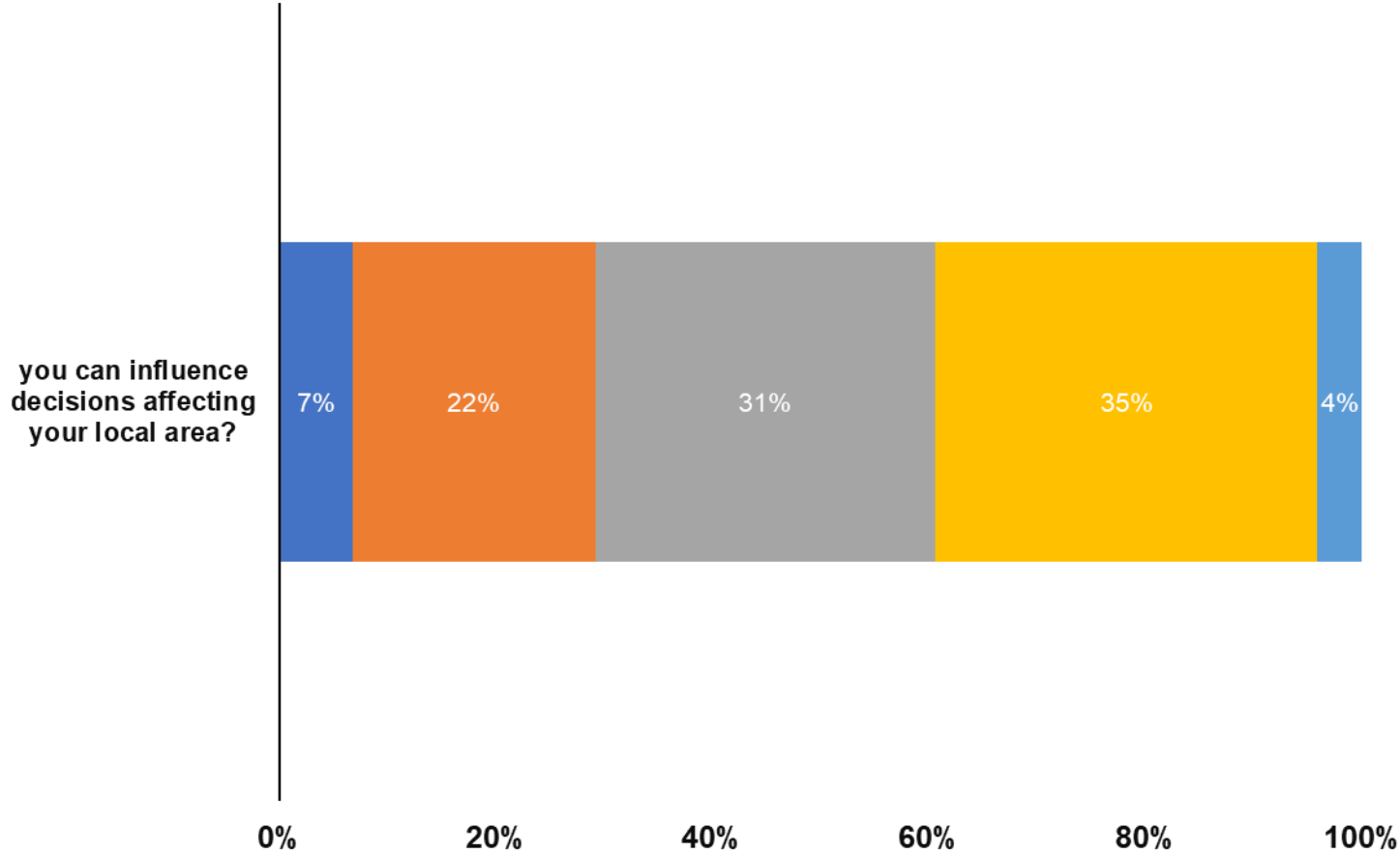
Civic participation

To what extent do you agree or disagree that

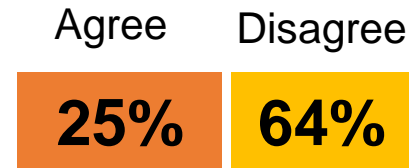


Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
 1997 people interviewed gave their age
 18-44 54%
 45-64 33%
 65+ 13%

■ Definitely agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Definitely disagree
 ■ Don't know



All ages

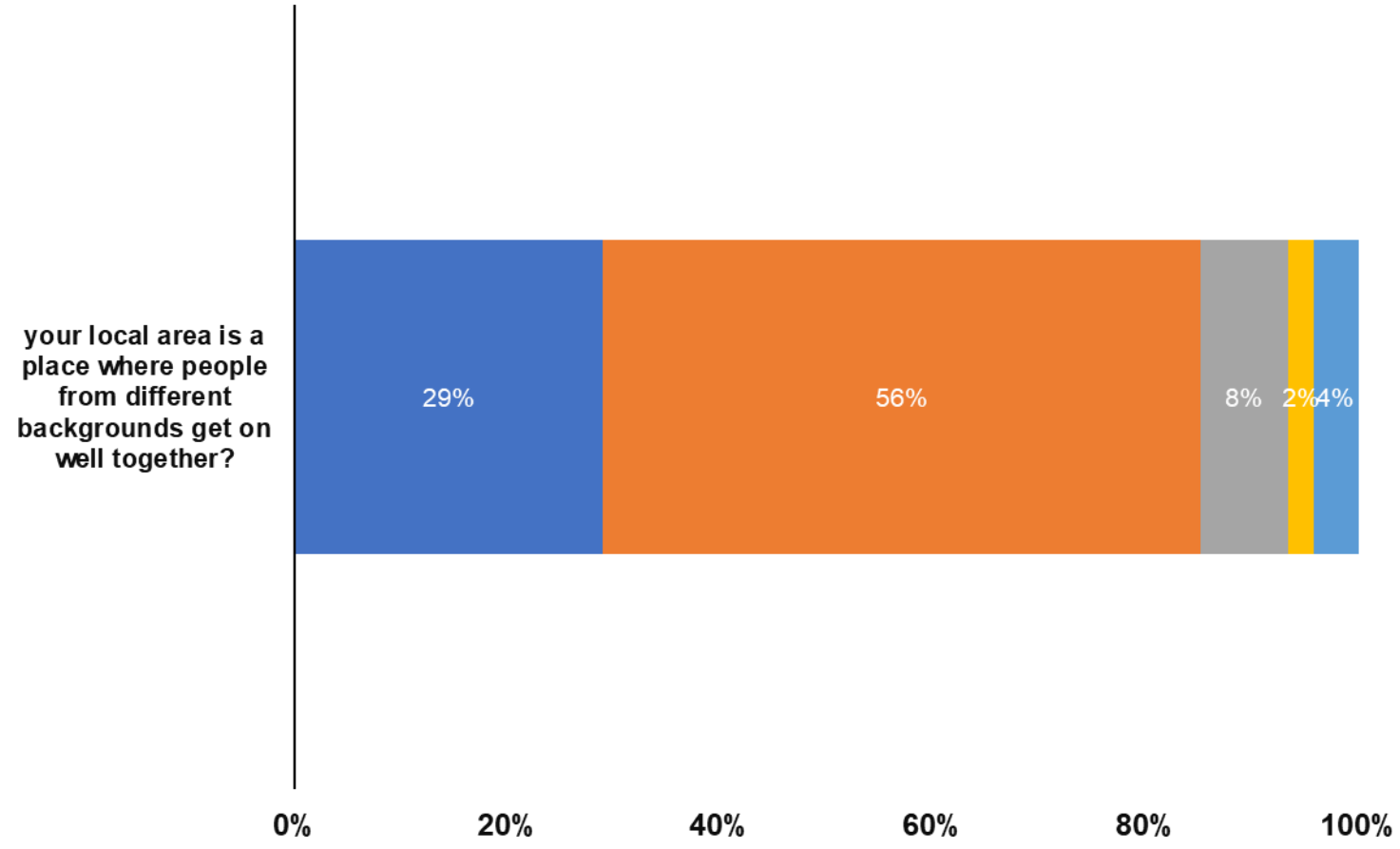


1 in 3 of our residents think they can influence decisions affecting their local area. This is similar when we look at our 65+ population

Integration

To what extent do you agree or disagree that

■ Definitely agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Definitely disagree
 ■ Don't know



Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
 2000 people were interviewed
 18-44 64%
 45-65 26%
 65+ 10%

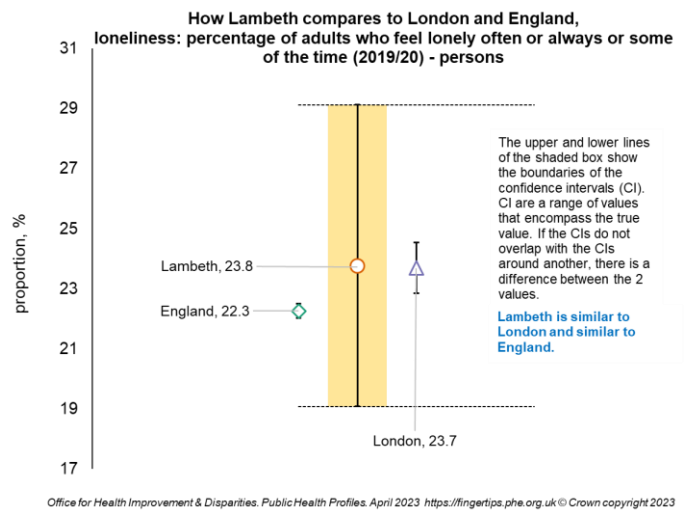
All ages

Agree Disagree



3 in 4 of our residents think in their area people from different backgrounds get on well together. This is similar when we look at our 65+ population

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Loneliness is a feeling most people experience at some point in their lives. When people feel lonely most or all of the time, it can have a serious impact on an individual's well-being. Feeling lonely frequently is linked to early deaths and its health impact is thought to be on a par with other public health priorities like obesity or smoking. Lonely people are more likely to be readmitted to hospital or have a longer stay and there is evidence lonely people are more likely to visit a GP, A&E, or enter local authority funded residential care.

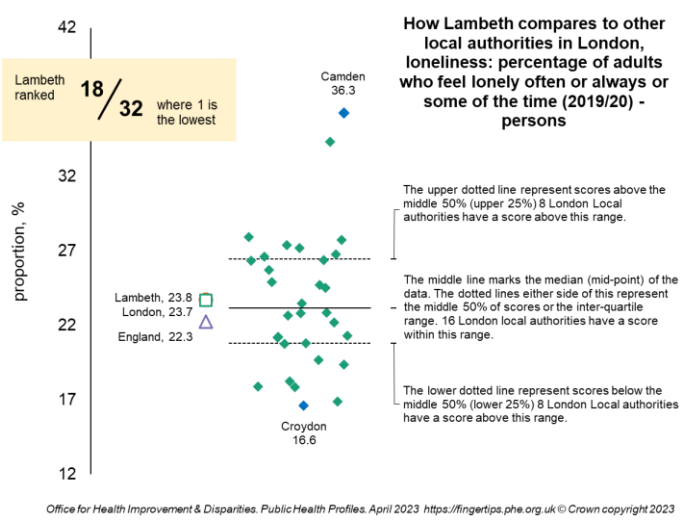
What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2019/20 the proportion of people who said they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time" was 23.8 % in Lambeth compared to 23.7 in London and 22.3 in England.
 - The proportion of people who say they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time" for Lambeth is similar to London and similar to England.
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for adults aged 16 and over who were lonely "always or often" or "some of the time" cannot be calculated.

What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

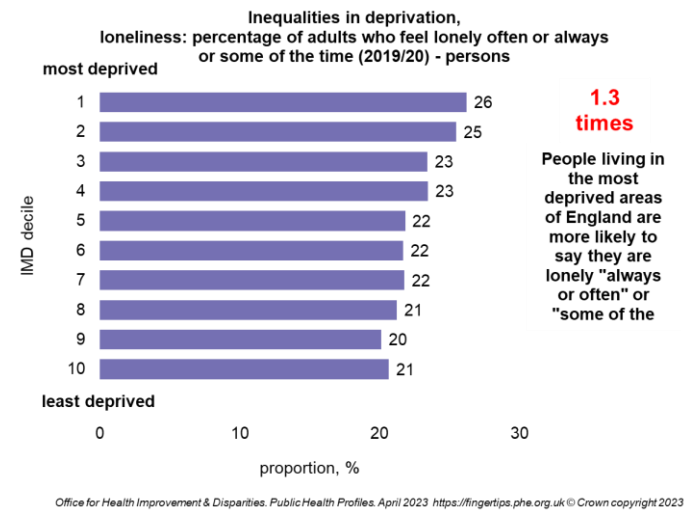
How does Lambeth compare?



- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a similar value.
 - Values in London range between 16.6 and 36.3.
 - Lambeth is ranked 18 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
 - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
 - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 20.8 and 36.3.
 - Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

- Are there any inequalities?**
- National data shows:
- people living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.3 times more likely to say they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time" than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.
 - Females living in Lambeth are 1.5 times more likely to say they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time" than males.
 - People from Asian, Chinese, Mixed and Other Ethnic backgrounds are more likely to say they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time".
 - As socio-economic positions decreases people are more likely to say they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time". Never worked or unemployed are 2.5 times higher than managerial and professional occupations.
 - People who are disabled are 1.2 times more likely to say they are lonely "always or often" or "some of the time" than not disabled.

Are there any inequalities?





2. Housing

The link between poor housing conditions and poor health is well known. Poor housing conditions are strongly associated with poor health and wellbeing; the longer people live in poor housing, the worse it is for their mental and physical health.

The right housing and support can allow people to age comfortably and safely, in their community. It can help to maintain or improve physical and mental wellbeing, as well as social connections.

Facts and figures

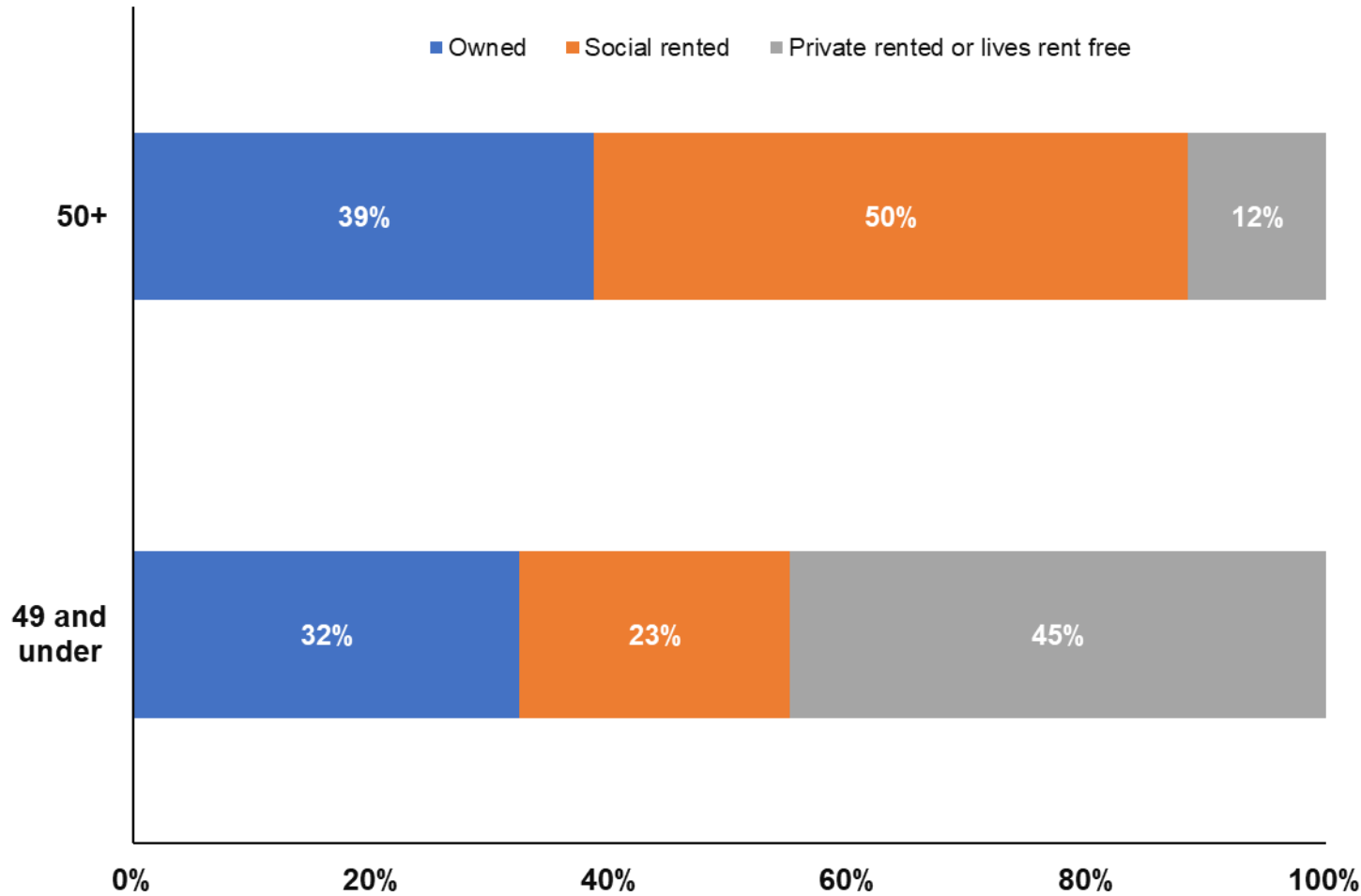
- Lambeth's 50+ population is 79,086: 39% live in owned housing, 50% live in social renting.
- In 2021, 39% of Lambeth's 65+ population lived alone this is a higher proportion than London or England.
- In 2021/22, 476 households, where the main applicant was 55+, were owed prevention duties. This means 476 household were either threatened with homelessness or were actually homeless. Lambeth has the highest rate per 1,000 households for this indicator in London.
- 1 in 3 of our 65+ resident survey respondents to the resident survey are renters, 6% from a private landlord and 14% from Lambeth council.
- Of those who rent:
 - 46% are satisfied with how their landlord listens to their views and acts upon them
 - 58% are satisfied with how their landlord deals with repairs and maintenance issues
 - 56% are satisfied with the general condition of their property
 - 67% are satisfied with the value for money of their rent
 - 56% are satisfied with the overall service provided by their landlord.

What's the inequality?

- Prevention or relief duty data is assessed at a national level.
- People over 55 years old living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be in a household owed prevention duties – these households were either threatened with homelessness or were homeless - than people living in the least deprived areas of England.

Tenure by age

2021 Lambeth tenure by age



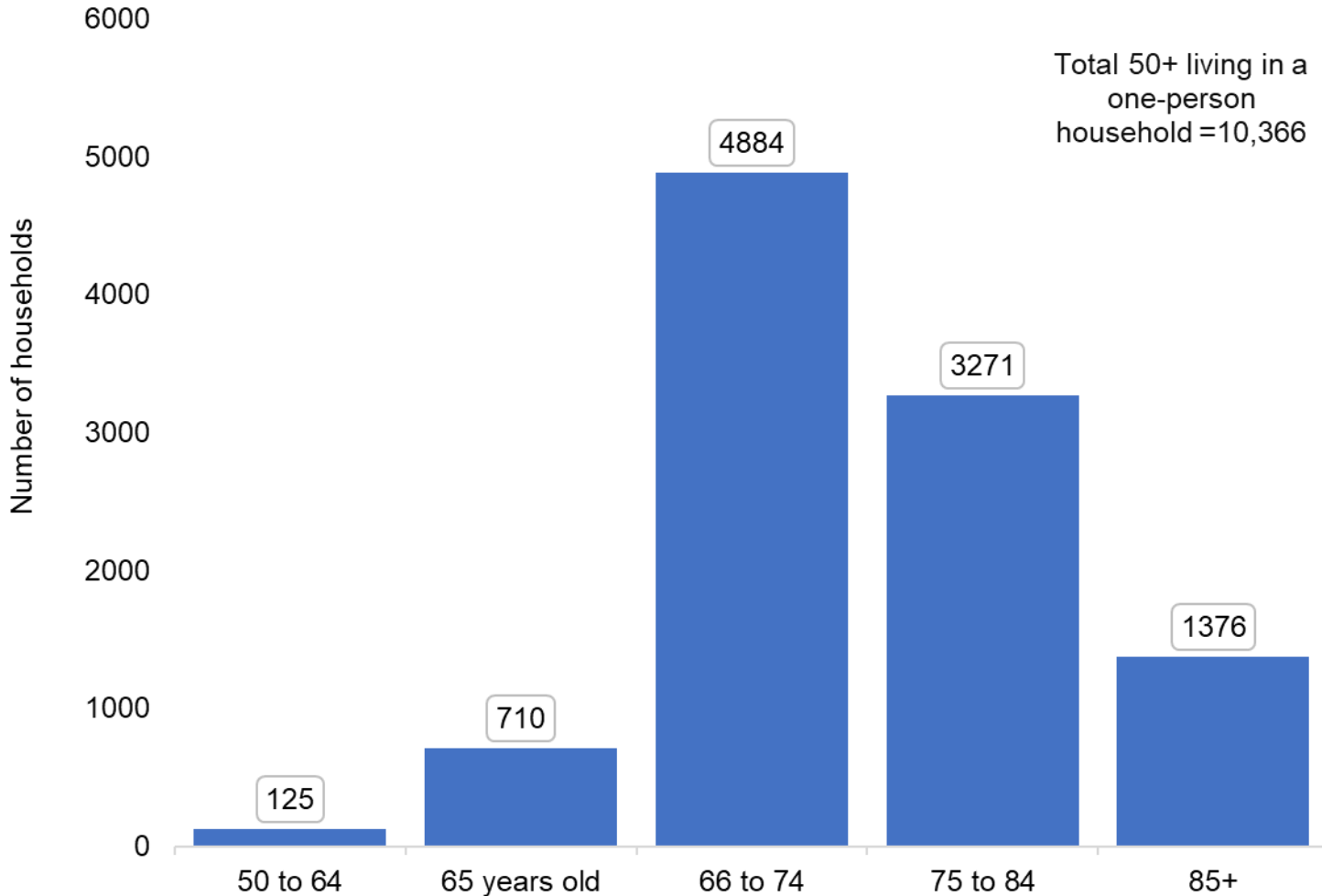
ONS Census 2021 data table RM201

39% of Lambeth’s 50+ population live in owned housing, This is higher than those who are <49 (32%).

50% of Lambeth’s 50+ population live in social renting, This is higher than those who are <49 (23%).
12% of those aged over 50 live in private rented or rent-free accommodation compared to 45% of the population aged under 49.

Accommodation Type

Lambeth residents aged 50+ living in a one-person household



ONS Census 2021 data table RM057 Household composition by age

Approximately 10,000 people aged 50 years or older live alone in a single-person household.

Age group	Number	% of total 50+ living in single person household
50 to 64	125	1%
65	710	7%
66 to 74	4,884	47%
75 to 84	3,271	32%
85+	1,376	13%

Number of households by age of household reference person (HRP) by tenure (RM201)

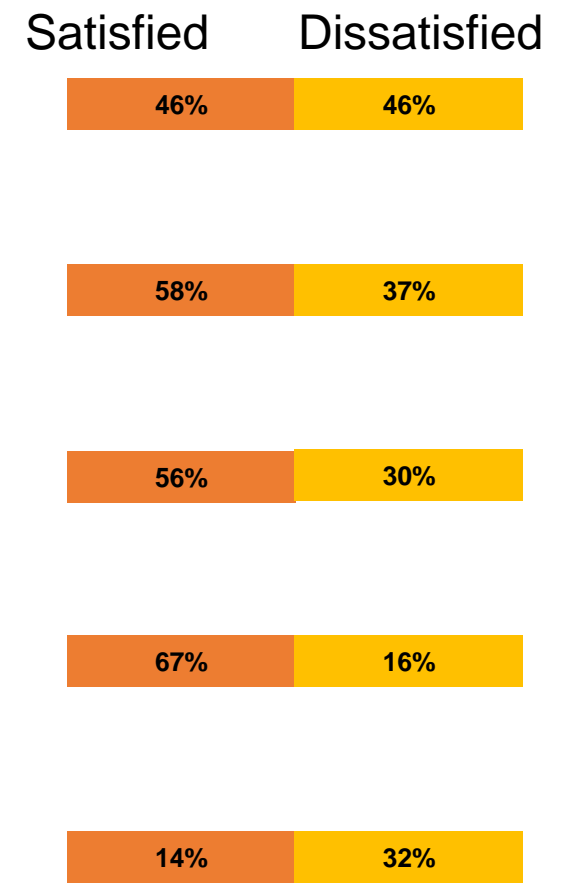
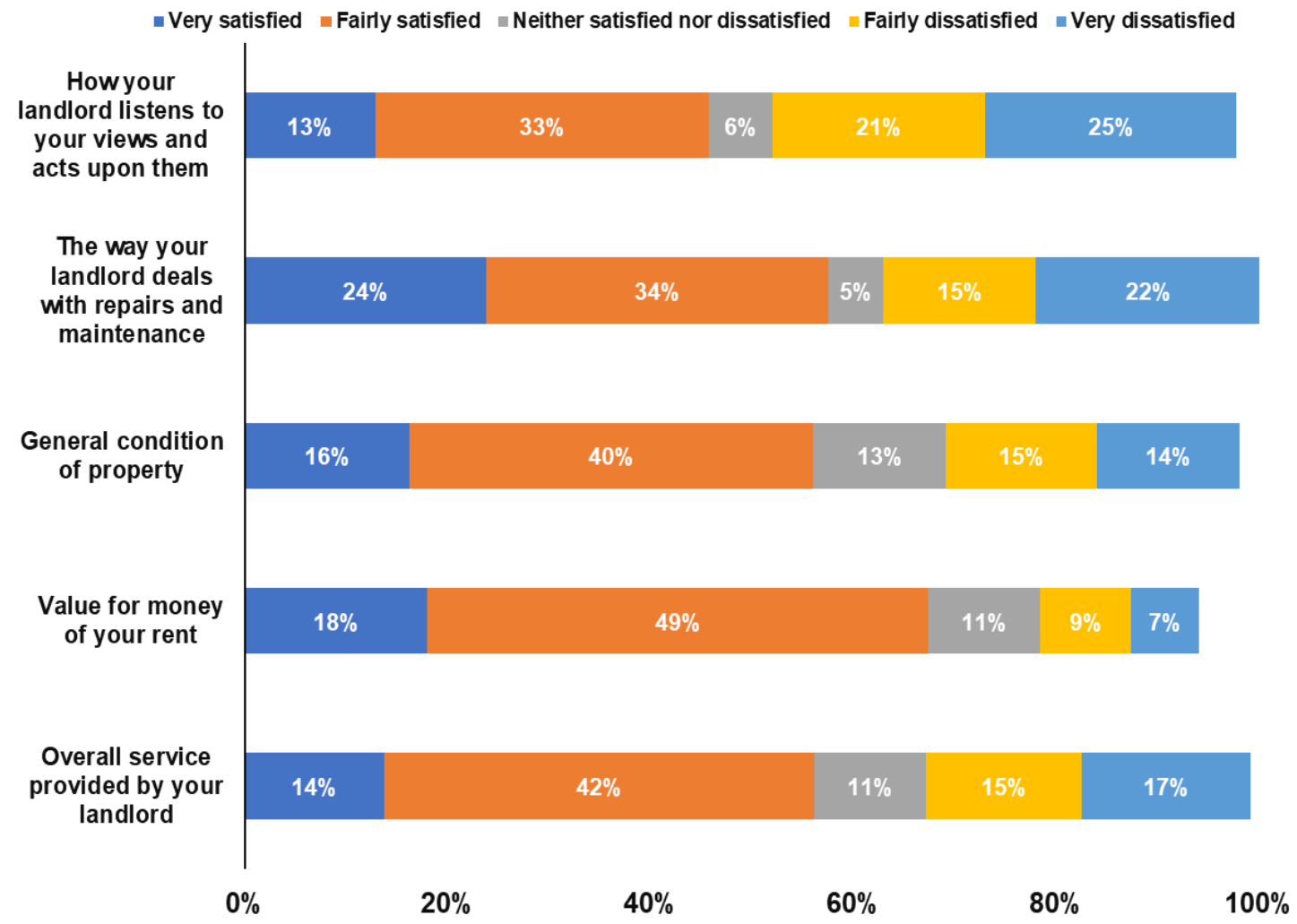
[A link to the Census 21 ready made table](#)

Satisfaction with rented accommodation

33% of respondents to the Lambeth Residents Survey 2022 rented their homes.

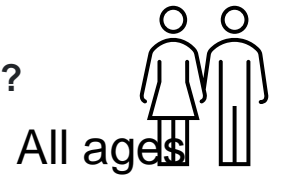
Of those who rent, just over half (56%) felt satisfied with the service provided by their landlord and 67% felt satisfied with the value for money of their rent.

The views on rented accommodation are very similar independent of age.



Support for building more homes

Residents survey - To what extent do you support the following being built in your local area?



All ages

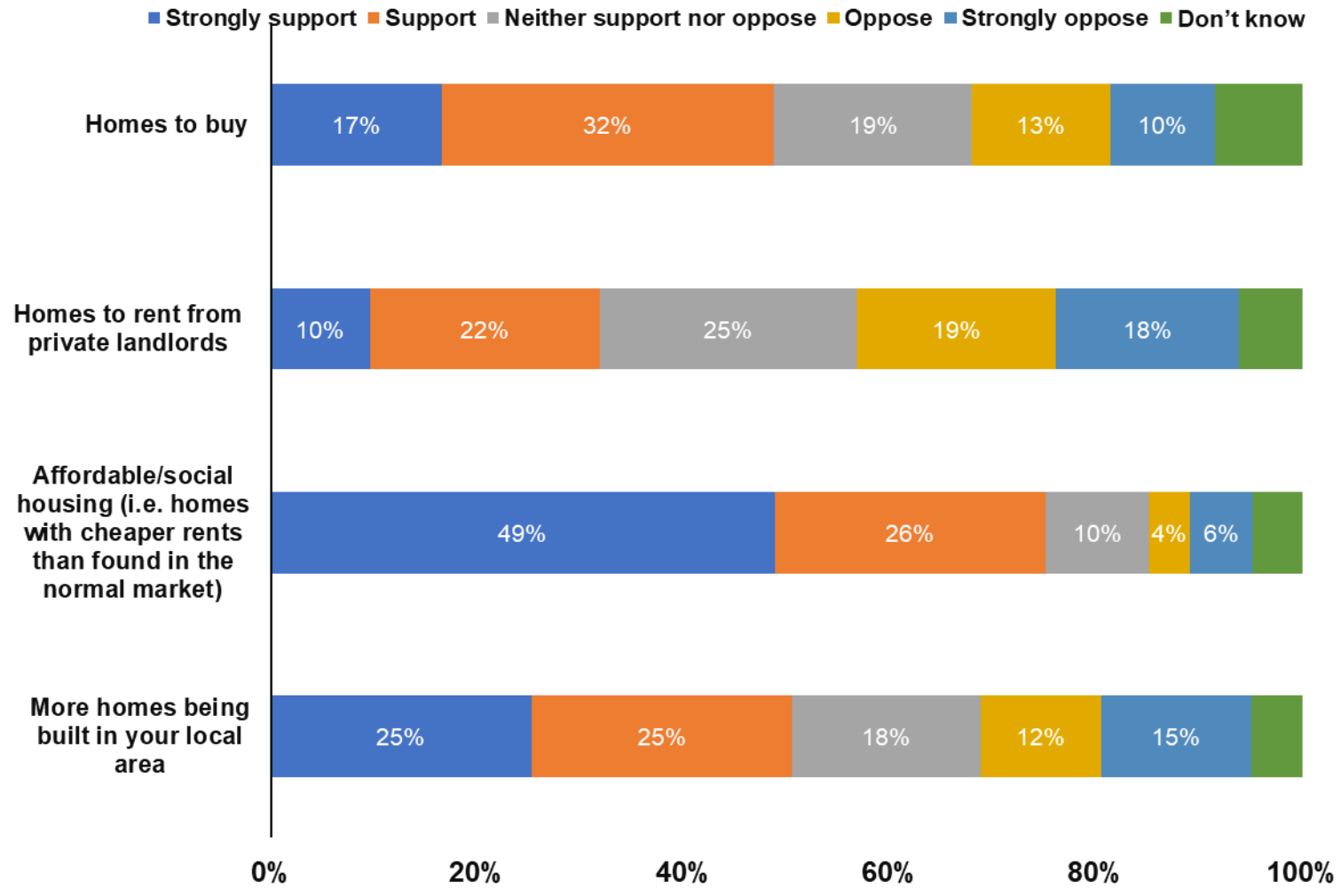
Lambeth Residents Survey 2022

2000 people were interviewed

18-44 64%

45-65 26%

65+ 10%



Support Oppose



Both all ages and our older population think more homes to buy is important



Private landlord managed housing is something fewer of our 65+ population support, when compared to our general population. (32% vs 71%)



Social/affordable housing is something more of our 65+ population support when compared to our general population. (75% vs 33%)



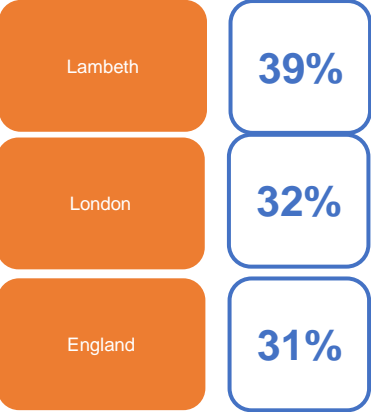
Building more housing is something fewer of our 65+ population support when compared to our general population. (50% vs 61%)

Older people living alone, % of people living in single person households Census 2021

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?

% of 65+ people living in a single person household Census 2021



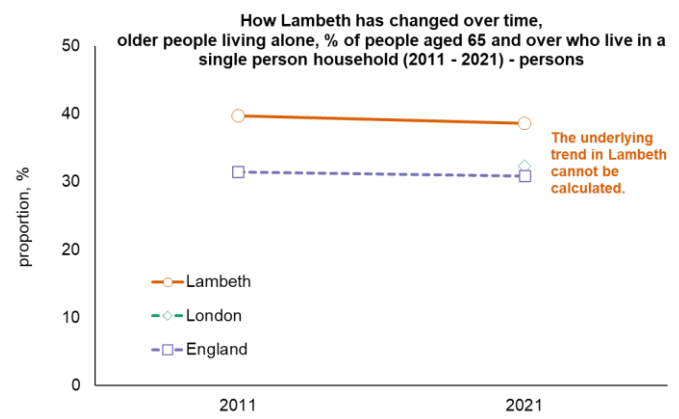
What is the rationale?

Social isolation, loneliness and higher levels of deprivation are all linked with pensioners who live alone. There is a clear link between loneliness and poor mental and physical health. Although the links between isolation and loneliness are complex, for older people there is a strong correlation between isolation and loneliness. The OHID indicator has not been updated since 2011, we have used the RM057 dataset from ONS : Household composition by age and have looked at single person households for 50+, 65+ and 85+ populations.

What does the data tell us?

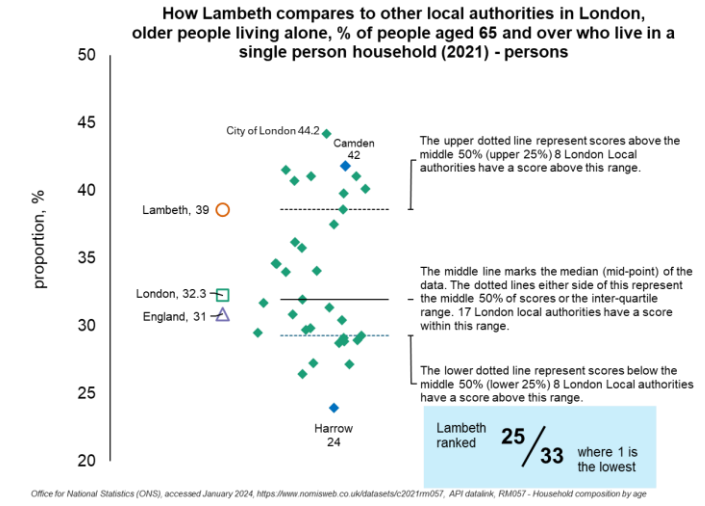
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2011 there were 9,208 over 65 year olds living alone in Lambeth. The proportion of people over 65 years old who were living alone was 40% in Lambeth and 31% in England.
 - The proportion of people over 65 years old who are living alone in Lambeth is worse than England
 - In 2021 there were 9,531 over 65 year olds living alone in Lambeth. The proportion of people over 65 years old who were living alone in 2021 was 39% in Lambeth, 32% in London and 31% in England.
 - The proportion of people over 65 years old who are living alone in Lambeth is worse than England and London.

What is happening over time?



2021 Data - Office for National Statistics (ONS), accessed January 2024, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021rm057>, API data link, RM057 - Household composition by age
2011 Data - Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Public Health Profiles, February 2023 <https://fingerprints.pho.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

How does Lambeth compare – 65+ population?



Office for National Statistics (ONS), accessed January 2024, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021rm057>, API data link, RM057 - Household composition by age

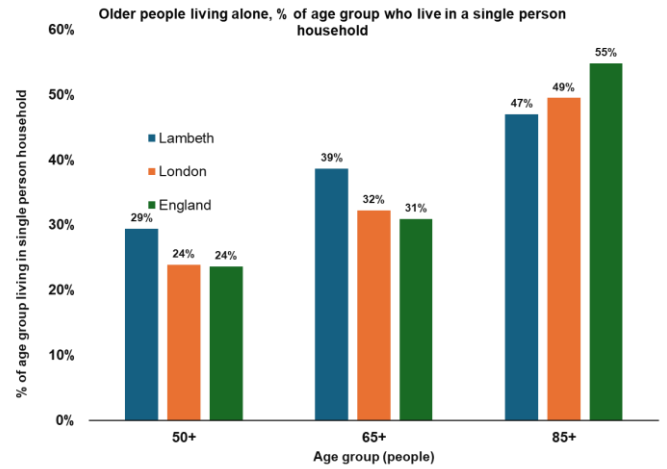
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for over 65-year-olds living alone cannot be calculated.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Using 2021 data compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a similar value of older people living in single person households.
- Values in London range between 24% and 42%, although City of London is higher at 44% it is often excluded from analysis as the size of the resident population as well as the size of the residential area mean that health statistics may not be as meaningful when compared to the other 32 larger London boroughs. It is included here for reference only.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 26 and 42.
- Lambeth is ranked 12 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

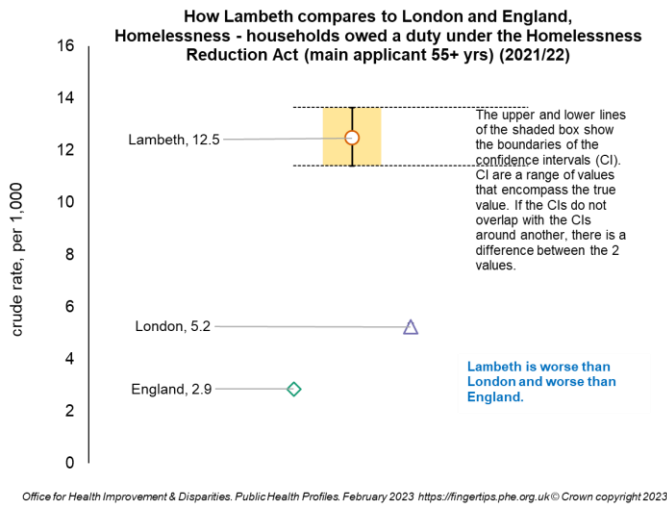


Office for National Statistics (ONS), accessed January 2024, <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021rm057>, API data link, RM057 - Household composition by age

Homelessness - households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act (main applicant 55+ yrs)

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

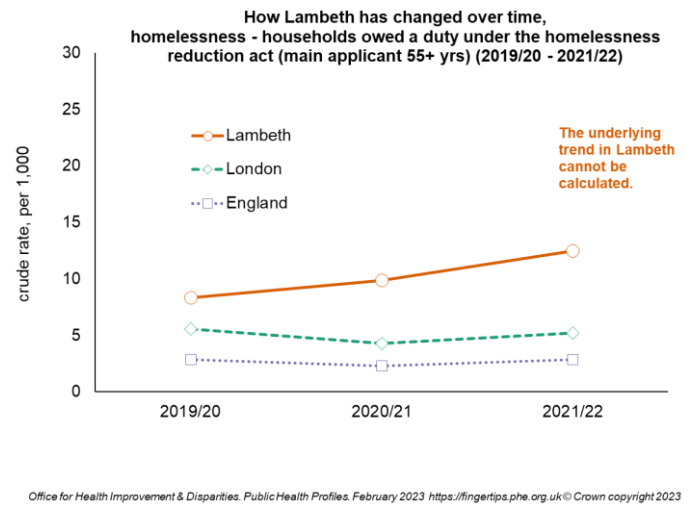
Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It can often result from a combination of events such as debt, relationship breakdown, adverse experiences in childhood and through ill health. In recent years there has been a significant increase in homelessness experienced by older people. Many older households also live in poverty.

What does the data tell us?

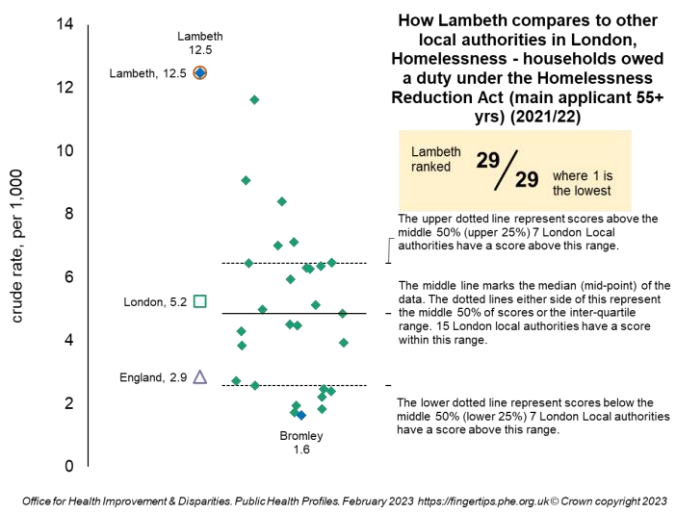
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2021/22 there were 476 households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act, as assessed by a local authority as owed a prevention or relief duty during the financial year. Prevention duties are for households threatened with homelessness within 56 days from becoming homeless. Relief duties are owed to households already homeless and require help to secure settled accommodation.
 - The crude rate, per 1,000, is 12.5 in Lambeth compared to 5.2 in London and 2.9 in England.
 - The crude rate, per 1,000, for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act is cannot be calculated.
 - Over the last year households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act have increased by 26% in Lambeth compared to a 22% increase in London and 24% increase in England.
 - Over the last 3 years households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act have increased by 50% in Lambeth compared to a 6% decrease in London and no change in England.
 - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

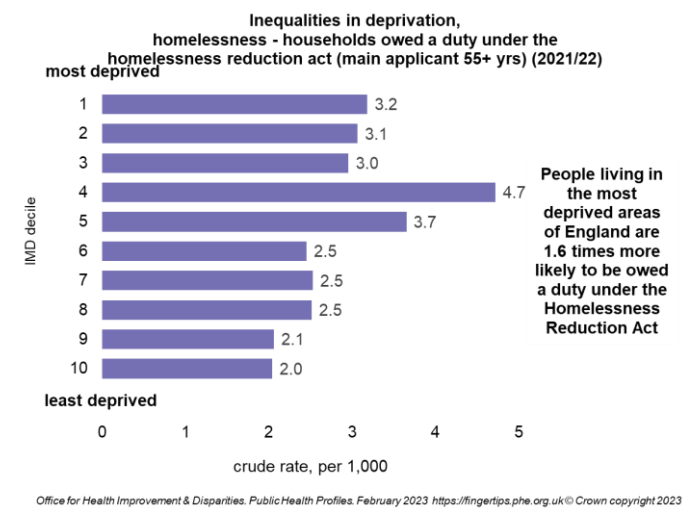
What is happening over time?

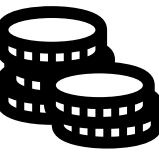


How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?





3. Income and Employment and Civic Participation

Income and employment are key social determinants of population health and health inequalities. National data show economic inactivity is associated with lower healthy life expectancy. This relationship can go both ways: unemployment can harm health, and poor health makes it harder to find or sustain employment.

Extending working lives can bring many positive benefits to individuals. Financial stability and better health and well-being are some of these benefits. However, these are dependent on the “quality of work” and the type of work undertaken.

There are more older people in employment but many people over 50 are at risk of leaving the workforce early, and not necessarily because they want to.

Facts and figures

Income

- In Lambeth in 2019, 30% of people aged 60 or over experience income deprivation
- Nearly half of the 65+ residents who responded to the residents survey say their financial situation has got worse in the past year.
 - 33% think it will be difficult to pay their council tax bill
 - 47% think it will be difficult to pay their energy bill
 - 30% think it will be difficult to pay for food

Employment

- In 2021/22 38,700 people aged 50 – 64 were in employment (65%).
- Trend data shows this has decreased since 2016/17.
- The proportion of people working who are 65+ is similar to London and different to England.
- 65% of the working 65+ population are in a skilled / technical role.
- 13% of Lambeth’s older working population work in hospitality industries

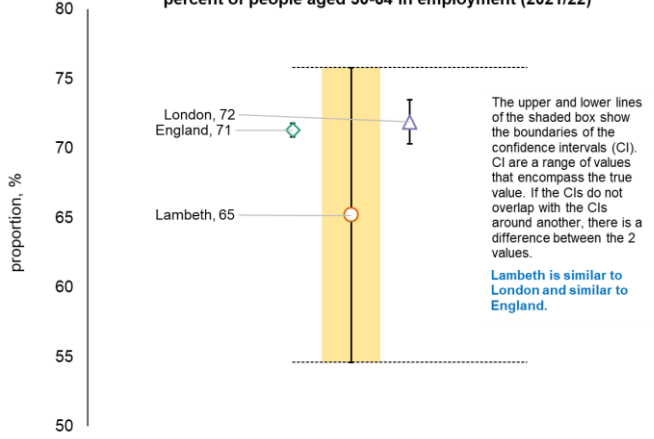
What’s the inequality?

- Employment is assessed at a national level and it shows the rate of employment is lower in areas of higher deprivation.

Percentage of people in employment aged 50 – 64 years old

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, percent of people aged 50-64 in employment (2021/22)



Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. February 2023 <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

What is the rationale?

The review "Is work good for your health and wellbeing" (2006) concluded work was generally good for both physical and mental health and wellbeing. Access to local employment and good working conditions can influence the health of a community.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 38,700 people aged 50-64 were in employment in Lambeth.
- In Lambeth 65.2% of people aged 50-64 were in employment compared to 71.9% in London and 71.3% in England.
- The proportion of people aged 50-64 in employment for Lambeth is similar to London and similar to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for percentage of people in employment is no significant change.
- Over the last year the proportion of people aged 50-64 in employment has increased by 8% in Lambeth compared to a 1% increase in London and 1% increase in England.
- Over the last 5 years the proportion of people aged 50-64 in employment has increased by 10% in Lambeth compared to a 1% increase in London and no change in England.
- Over the last 6 years the proportion of people aged 50-64 in employment has decreased by 14% in Lambeth compared to a 1% increase in London and 1% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

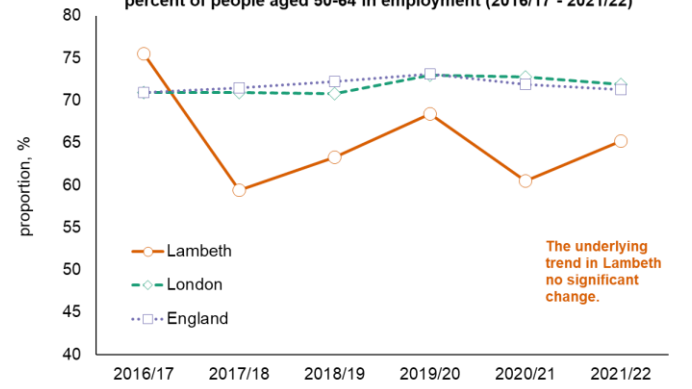
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower value.
- Values in London range between 59 and 100.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 60 and 89.
- Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England have a rate of employment lower than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

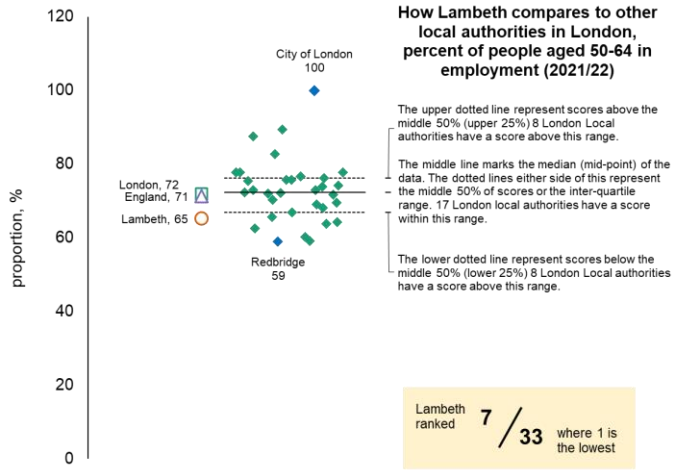
How Lambeth has changed over time, percent of people aged 50-64 in employment (2016/17 - 2021/22)



Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. February 2023 <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

How does Lambeth compare?

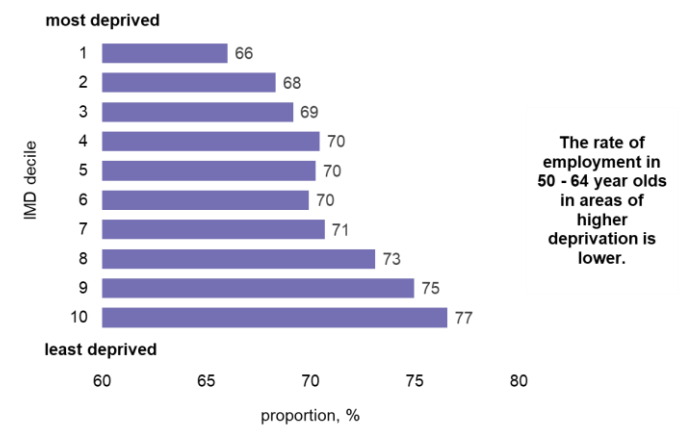
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, percent of people aged 50-64 in employment (2021/22)



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Are there any inequalities?

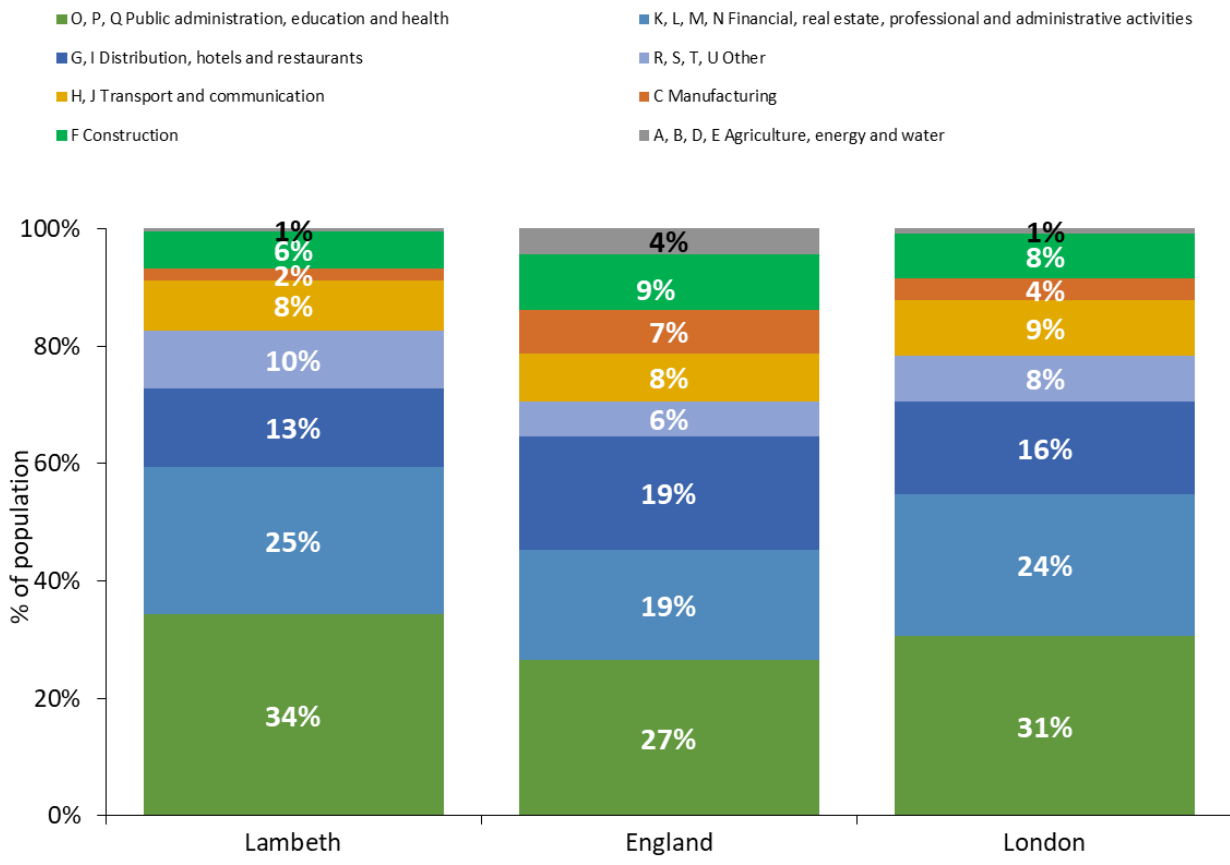
Inequalities by deprivation, proportion of people aged 50-64 in employment (2021/22)



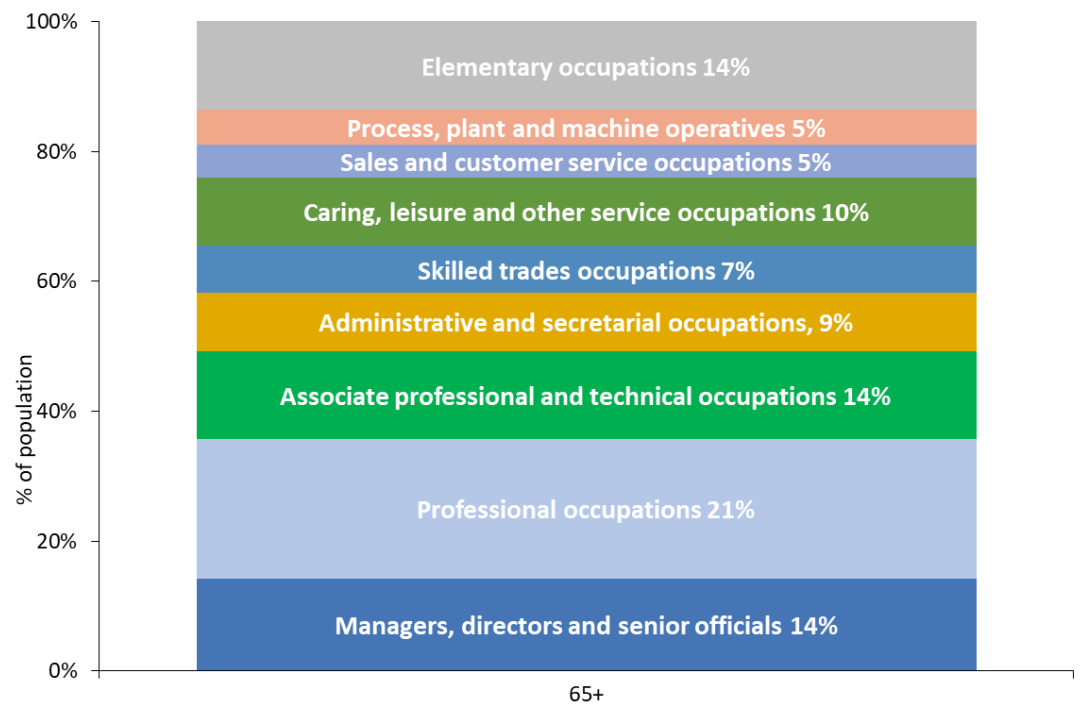
Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. February 2023 <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

The proportion of people working who are 65+ is similar to London and different to England.
 6% of Lambeth's older working population work in construction
 From occupation title, 65% of the 65+ population are in a skilled / technical role.

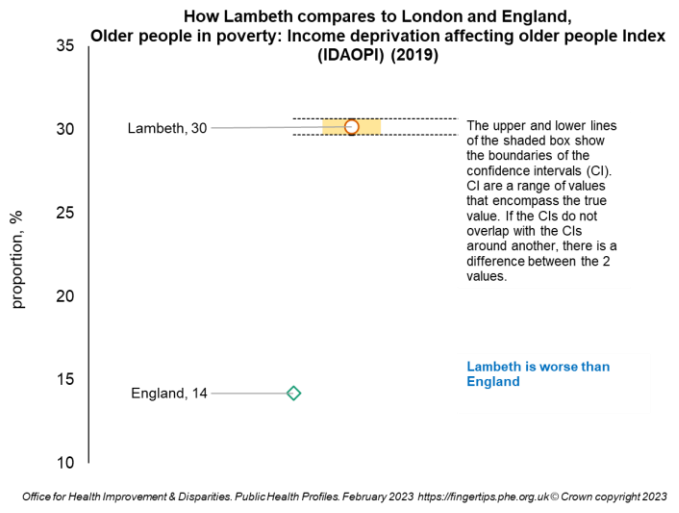
Lambeth's 65+ employment by sector



Census 2021 occupations in Lambeth - 65+



What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi) measures the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2019, 30% of all those aged 60 or over experience income deprivation compared to 14% in England.
- The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation in Lambeth is worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- There is no trend data for this indicator.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a higher value.
- Values in London range between 8 and 43.
- Lambeth is ranked 28 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 7 and 44.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 18 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

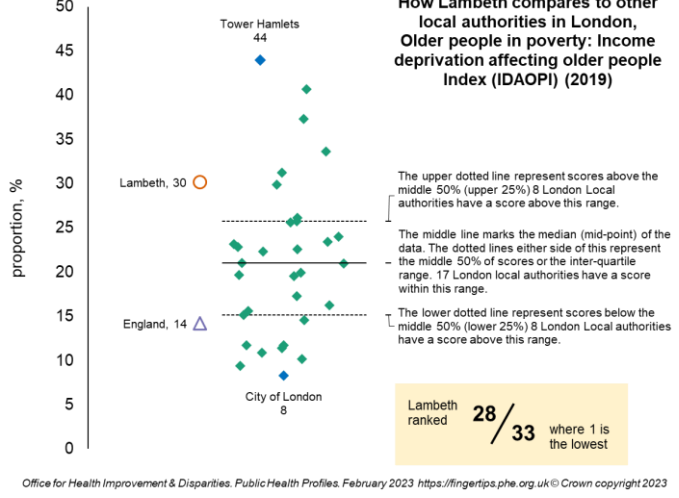
What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

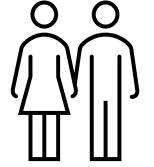
Are there any inequalities?

There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.

How does Lambeth compare?

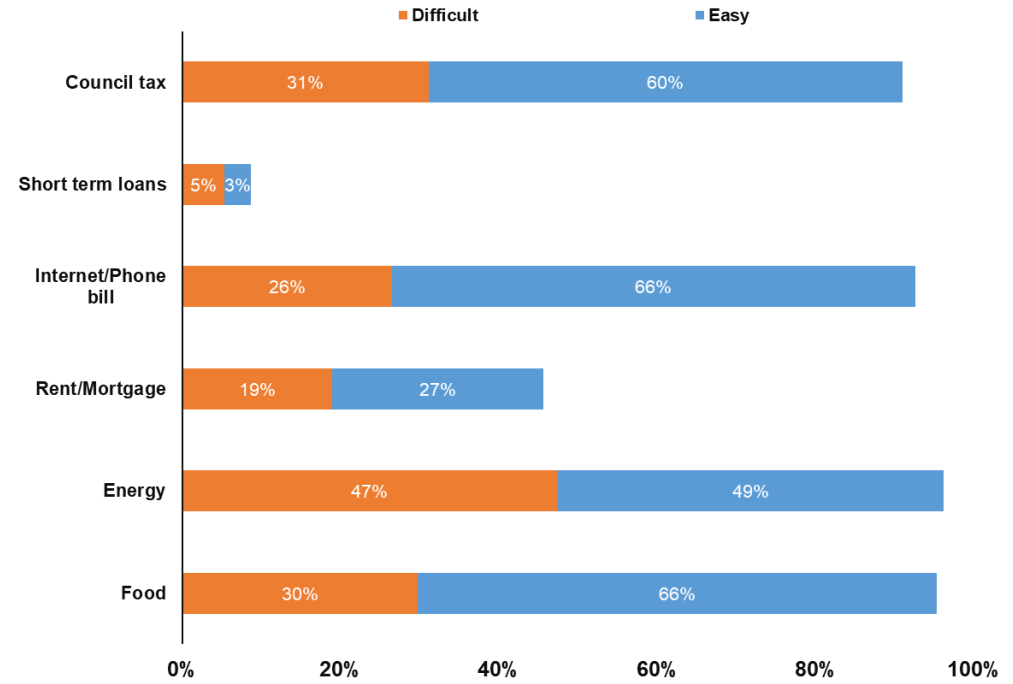


Over the next year, how easy or difficult do you think it will be for your household to pay for the following?

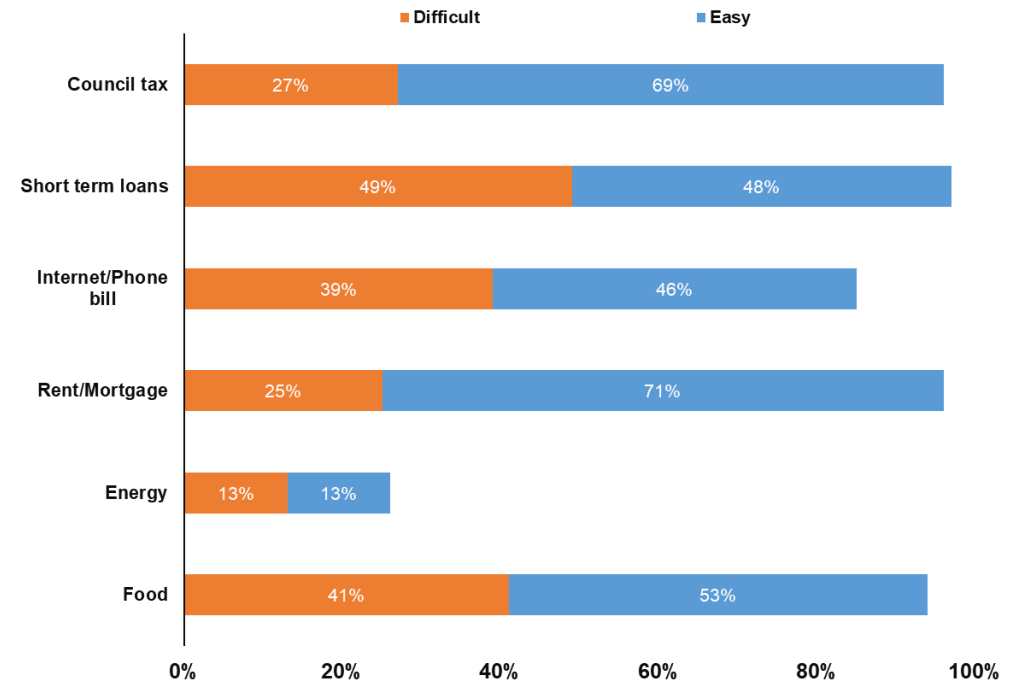


Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
 1997 people interviewed gave their age
 18-44 54%
 45-64 33%
 65+ 13%

65+

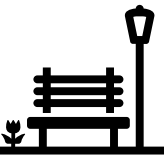


All ages



Our 65+ population are worried about paying their council tax, energy bills, and food. The biggest concern for our general population is short term loan repayment, food bills, and communication bills.

4. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings



The condition of public spaces directly affects the well-being of older residents. These spaces impact mobility, independence, and overall quality of life. Creating an age-friendly area involves maintaining clean streets, accessible green areas, and prioritizing safety. Well-maintained green spaces offer opportunities for social interaction and physical activity. Concepts like shared spaces need careful consideration to avoid risks, particularly for those with visual impairments. Age-friendly public spaces improve the lives of older individuals in the city.

Facts and figures

- 78% of the 65+ respondents to the Lambeth residents survey are satisfied with Lambeth as place to live – this compares to 72% of all age respondents.
- 97% of 65+ respondents have lived in Lambeth for 5 or more years.
- 93% of our 65+ respondents feel safe when walking in their local area in the day time.
- This drops to 54% when asked if they feel safe walking in their local area in the evening.

- Lambeth's older population make regular frequent use of our parks and open spaces, our street markets, as well as restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, and nightclubs.
 - The most commonly used assets, used at least monthly, reported by respondents aged 65+ were parks and open spaces (72%), restaurants and cafes (66%), street markets (39%) and pubs, bars and nightclubs (35%).

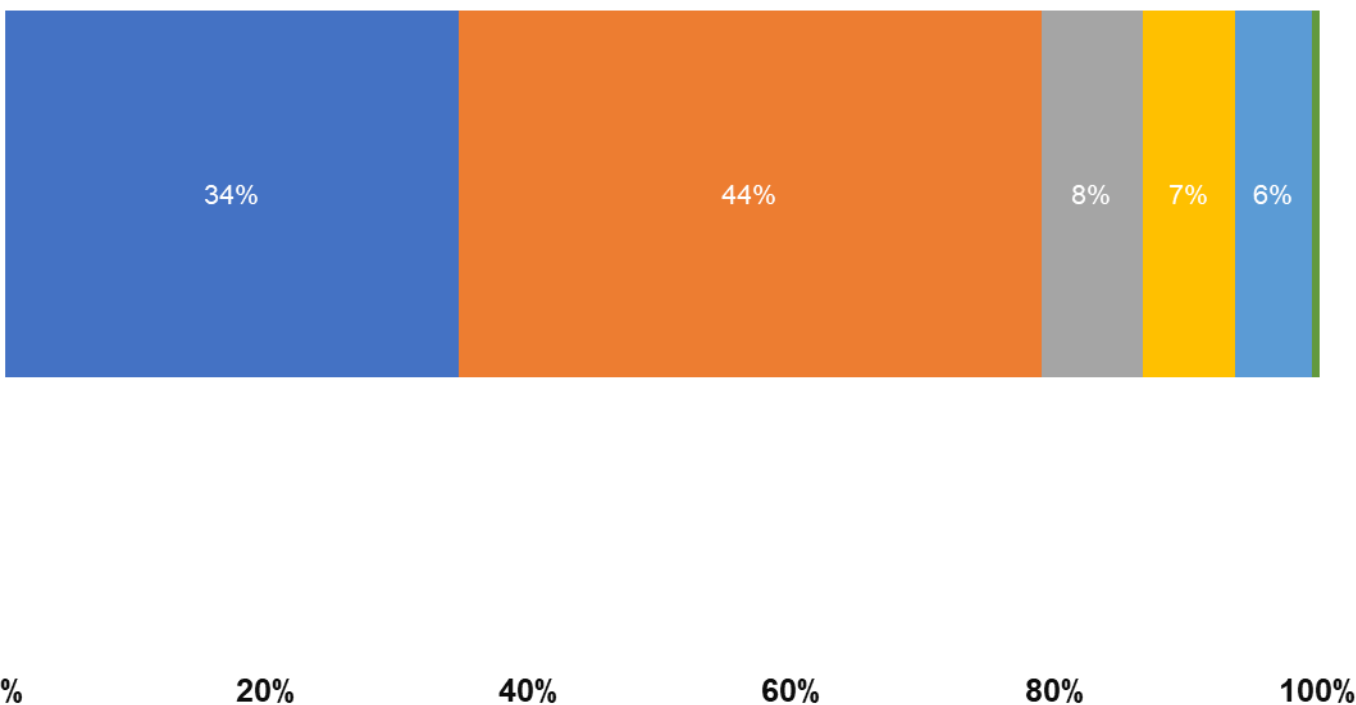
 - Less frequently used assets (less than once a month) were leisure centres (15%), libraries (21%) and schools and education centres (5%).

What's the inequality?

- Looking at resident survey data only, our older residents feel less secure in their local area in the evening than in the daytime.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?

- Very satisfied
- Fairly satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Fairly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know



Lambeth Residents Survey 2022

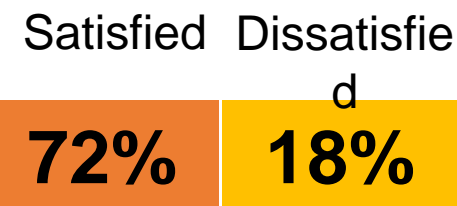
2000 people were interviewed

18-44 64%

45-65 26%

65+ 10%

All ages



Of all Lambeth resident 72% report being satisfied with their local area as a location to live. Of the 65+ population surveyed, 78% were satisfied with Lambeth as a place to live.



Lambeth Residents Survey 2022

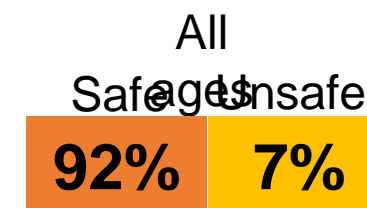
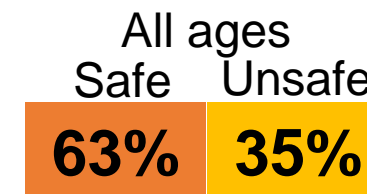
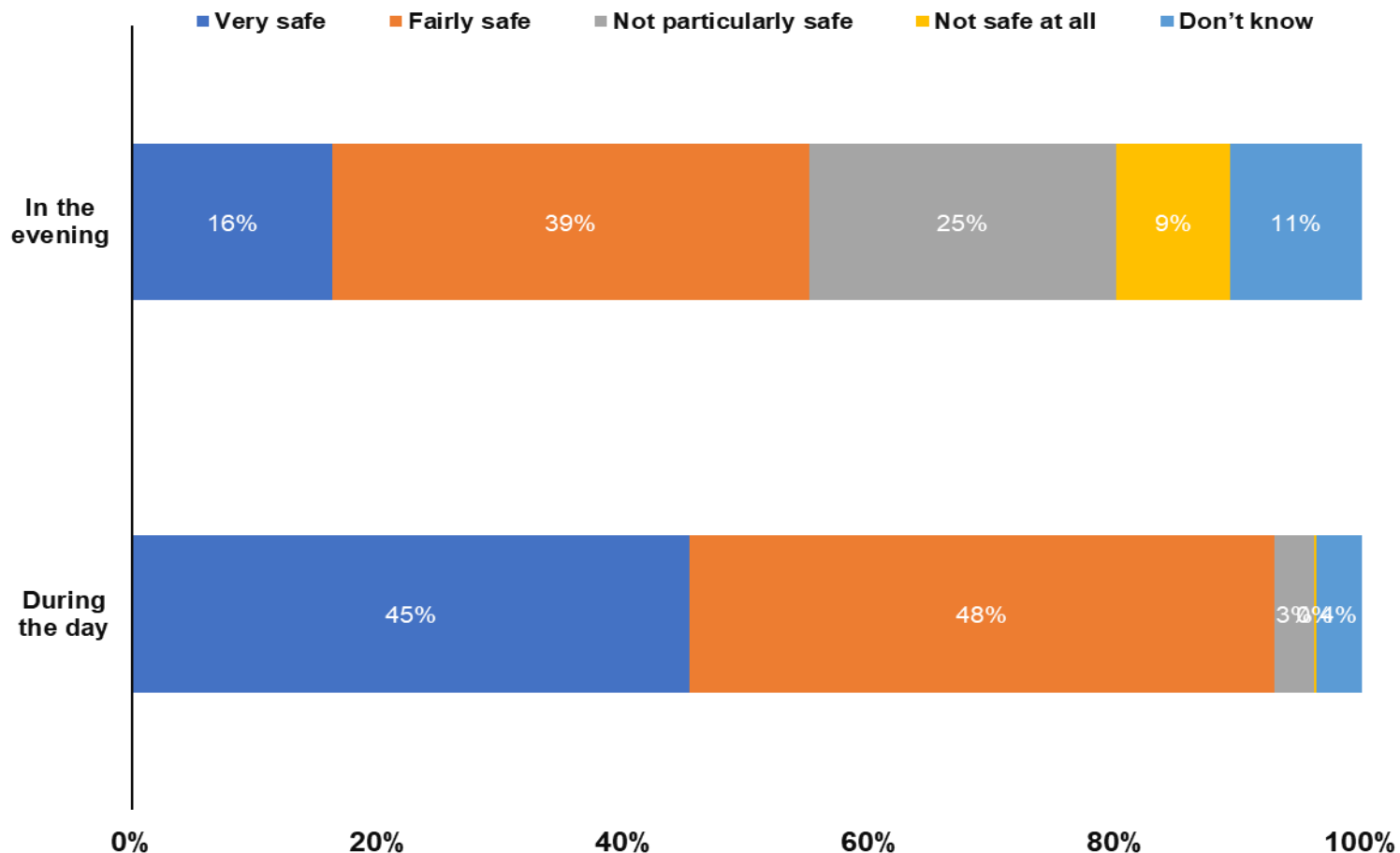
2000 people were interviewed

18-44 64%

45-65 26%

65+ 10%

Residents survey - To what extent would you say you are, or would be, safe from crime when walking in your local area...?



Our 65+ population feels a little less safe in the evening than our younger population. In the daytime, the perception of safety are comparable to our general population.



5. Respect and Social Inclusion

Social inclusion is about ensuring people don't feel left out or isolated because of their background or circumstances. This concept is closely tied to ideas of equality, human rights, and creating a sense of belonging for everyone. Instead of just focusing on the problems, it emphasizes the positive outcomes when everyone is given a fair chance.

We should treat everyone with kindness, understanding, and appreciation; everyone should feel valued and recognised as important members of a community, no matter how old they are. We still need to understand how different interventions which aim to increase respect and social inclusion can impact health and wellbeing.

Facts and figures

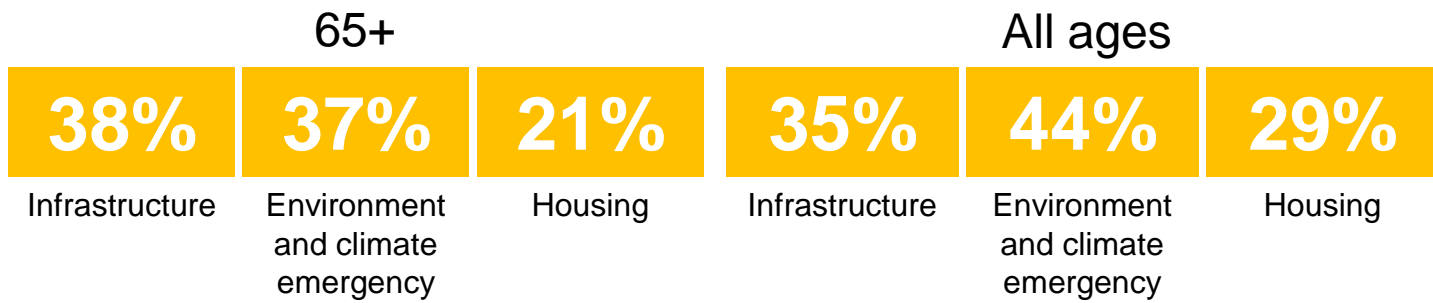
- Of those 65+ residents who responded to our survey, 78% were satisfied with Lambeth as a place to live.
- Of those 65+ residents who responded to our survey, 85% think Lambeth is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.
- Of those 65+ residents who responded to our survey, 37% think Lambeth has a town centre that is attractive, 37% also think the town centre is welcoming.

What's the inequality?

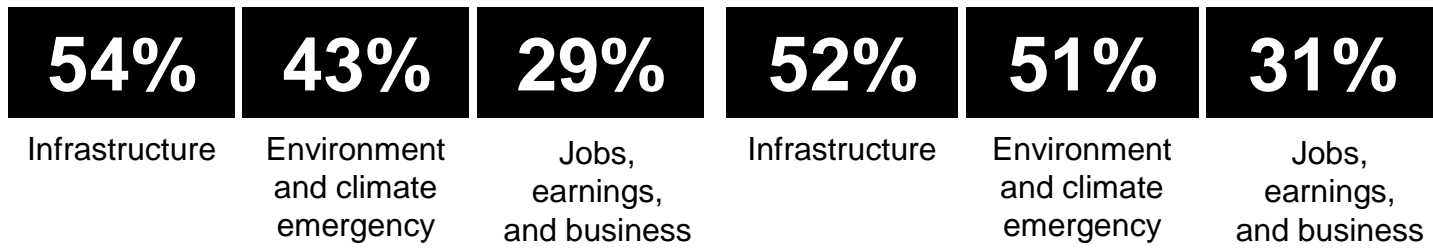
- Employment is assessed at a national level and it shows the rate of employment is lower in areas of higher deprivation.

What makes Lambeth good?

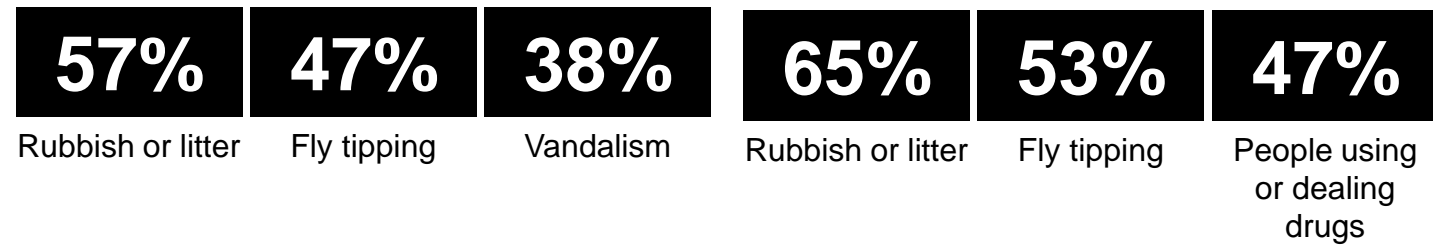
What makes Lambeth a good place to live?



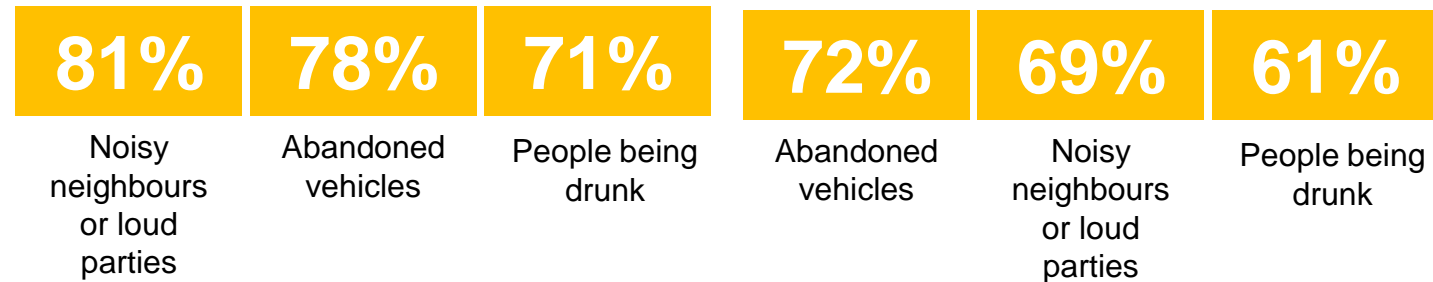
What needs improving most in Lambeth?



What are the bigger problems in Lambeth?



What are less of a problem in Lambeth?



Lambeth Residents Survey 2022
2000 people were interviewed
18-44 64%
45-65 26%
65+ 10%

Infrastructure and the environment and climate emergency are reasons that make Lambeth both a good place to live and something which needs improving, according to both our general population and our over 65s.

Rubbish or litter and fly tipping in the borough were considered important issues by all age groups. Noisy neighbours, abandoned vehicles and general drunkenness were considered less of a problem.



Section 3: Health and Wellbeing

Introduction : Health and Wellbeing

This section uses OHID indicators to gain insight into hospital admissions because of alcohol consumption, causes of death, dementia, hospital admissions due to falls, osteoarthritis and osteoporosis, sight loss, and carer well-being.

This insight can be used to inform targeted interventions and align public health strategies with community needs and experiences.

Considerations around these indicators include when the data used to generate the indicator was collected and any potential COVID-19 impacts from collecting data.

Index



1. Alcohol



- Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 40 to 64 years (Persons)
- Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 65+ years (Persons)



2. Causes of death

- Excess winter deaths index (age 85+)
- Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average)
- Direct standardised rate of mortality: People with dementia (aged 65 years and over)
- Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases, ages 65+ years
- Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years
- Mortality rate from respiratory disease, ages 65+ years
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (65-74yrs)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (75-84)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (85+)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (65-74yrs)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (75-84)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (85+)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (65-74yrs)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (75-84)
- Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (85+)

3. Dementia

- Dementia care plan has been reviewed in the last 12 months (denominator incl. PCAs)
- Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over)
- Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over)
- Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

4. Falls and fractures



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over

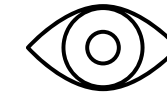
- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79
- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+
- Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
- Hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79
- Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over

5. Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis



Prevalence of severe hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

- Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over
- Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over
- Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over



6. Sight loss

- People aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted
- People aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted
- Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration (AMD)
- Preventable sight loss - glaucoma



7. Wellbeing of carers

- Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia



1. Alcohol

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually. Nationally, alcohol-related hospital admissions are on the rise with those between 55 and 64 years having the highest number of admissions. There are two measures for alcohol-related hospital admissions, narrow and broad. The narrow measure (which has been used in this section), refers to admissions where the main reason for admission to hospital was attributable to alcohol as opposed to a secondary diagnosis linked to alcohol¹.

Facts and figures

- In 2021/22 there were 222 admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth in 65+ population
- There is currently no trend data for admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth as the ONS were carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates at the time of compiling the information in this profile.
- Admissions for alcohol related conditions in the 65+ population of Lambeth are similar to the admissions in London and England.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 32 London local authorities – a lower value is better. Lambeth is similar to our London neighbours, the rate of admissions is lower than the median value and sits within the range of 50% of London local authorities for admissions for alcohol related conditions.

What's the inequality?

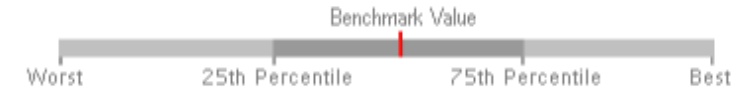
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than females. This difference is statistically significant.

1. Alcohol-related hospital admissions (narrow): Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, Alcoholic Liver Disease, Toxic effect of Alcohol, Cancer, Unintentional Injuries, Cardiovascular Disease, Respiratory infections, Intentional injuries, Digestive disease, Disease of the nervous system, Pregnancy and childbirth, Infectious and parasitic diseases

Alcohol

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 — Could not be calculated
 ➔ No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better

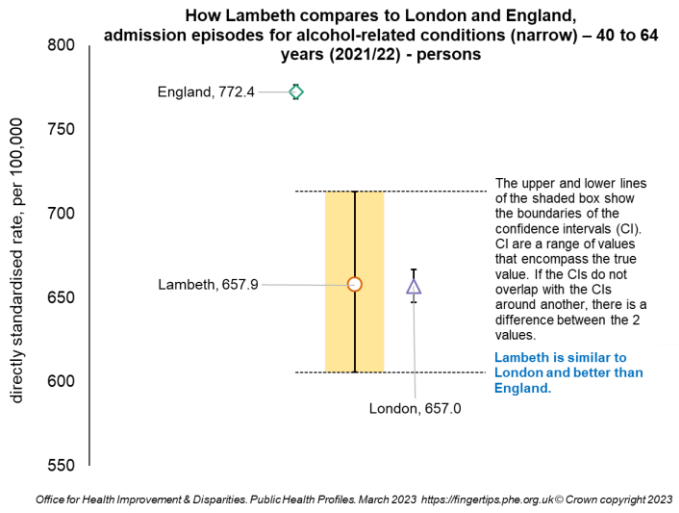


Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 40 to 64 years (Persons, 40-64 yrs)	2021/22	–	597	658	657	772	1,404		299
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	–	222	794	793	810	1,403		510

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 40 to 64 years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Low value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

The Government has said everyone has a role to play in reducing the harmful use of alcohol - this indicator is one of the key contributions by the Government (and the Department of Health and Social Care) to promote measurable, evidence based prevention activities at a local level, and supports the national ambitions to reduce harm set out in the Government's Alcohol Strategy. This ambition is part of the monitoring arrangements for the Responsibility Deal Alcohol Network. Alcohol-related admissions can be reduced through local interventions to reduce alcohol misuse and harm.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 597 admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 657.9 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 657.0 in London and 772.4 in England.
- The directly standardised rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and better than England.

What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 444.76 and 979.61.
- Lambeth is ranked 17 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the best.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 519.41 and 979.61.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the best.

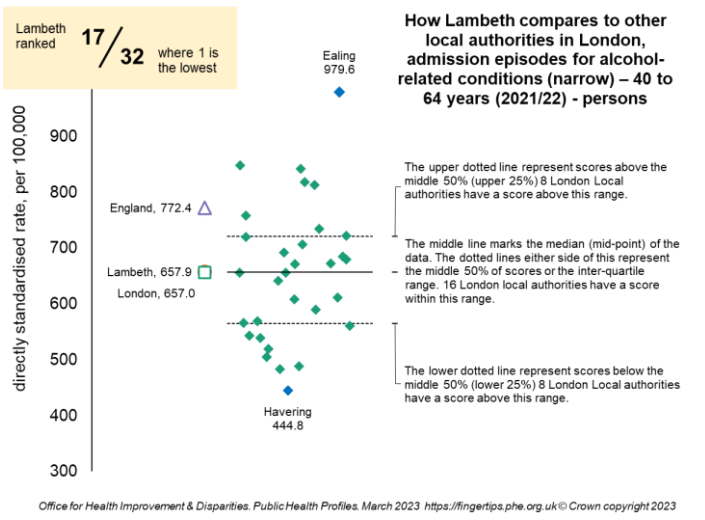
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol related condition than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than females.

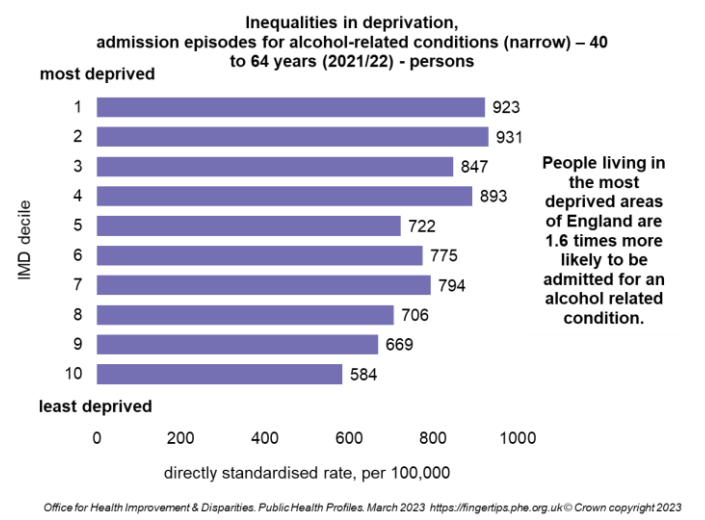
What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

How does Lambeth compare?



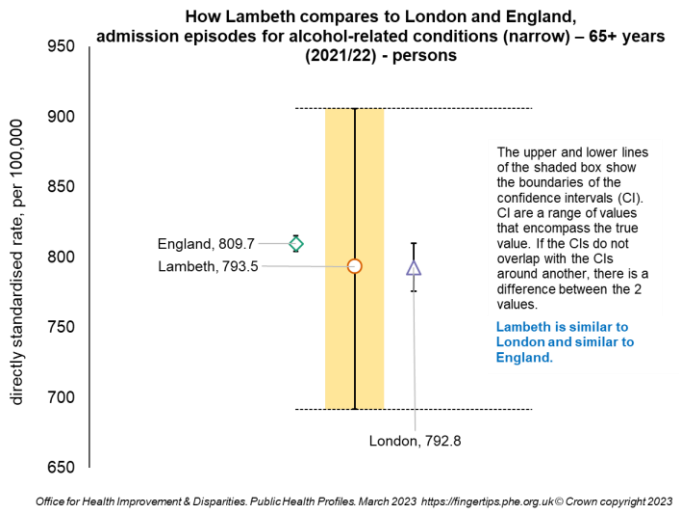
Are there any inequalities?



Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – 65+ years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Low value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to hospital admissions and deaths from a diverse range of conditions. Alcohol misuse is estimated to cost the NHS about £3.5 billion per year and society as a whole £21 billion annually.

The Government has said everyone has a role to play in reducing the harmful use of alcohol - this indicator is one of the key contributions by the Government (and the Department of Health and Social Care) to promote measurable, evidence based prevention activities at a local level, and supports the national ambitions to reduce harm set out in the Government's Alcohol Strategy. This ambition is part of the monitoring arrangements for the Responsibility Deal Alcohol Network. Alcohol-related admissions can be reduced through local interventions to reduce alcohol misuse and harm.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 222 admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 793.5 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 792.8 in London and 809.7 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and similar to England.

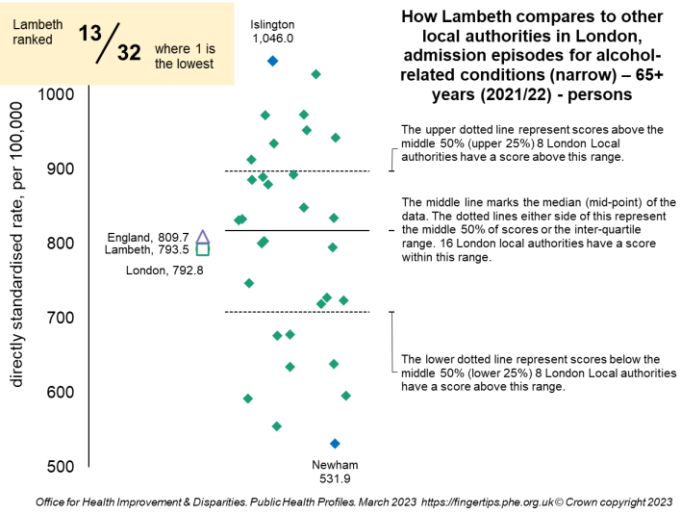
What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

How does Lambeth compare?



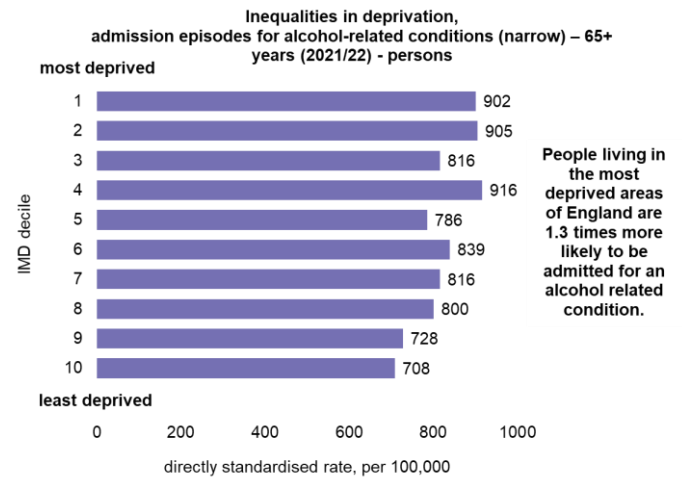
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 531.85 and 1045.99.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 531.85 and 1045.99.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to be admitted for an alcohol-related condition than females. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

Are there any inequalities?





2. Causes of death

Understanding what causes death and in who, can help identify factors influencing the life expectancy of a population. Causes of death may vary by demographic and geographic characteristics, which may further identify inequalities in healthcare access or wider-determinants of health. Nationally, in 2021, the overall leading cause of death was COVID-19, with Alzheimer's disease and dementia as the second most common cause of death.

Facts and figures

- Between August 2019 and July 2020 Lambeth's excess winter death index was similar to London's overall value and in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- Between 2013 – 17 the suicide crude rate in 65+ in Lambeth is similar to London and England. The crude rate is in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people with dementia in Lambeth is similar to London and England and is in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people aged 65+ for death from cardiovascular diseases in Lambeth is similar to London and England and is in the middle 50% of London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people for death from cancer in Lambeth is similar to London and England and is in the highest 25% for London local authorities.
- The mortality rate for people for death from respiratory disease in Lambeth is similar to London and better than England and is in the lowest 25% for London local authorities.

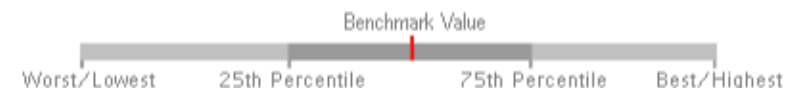
What's the inequality?

- Excess winter deaths are higher in the most deprived areas of England.
- The excess winter death index is higher in Lambeth males.
- Local data shows males (65+) and females (65+) living in Lambeth have similar levels of mortality from cardiovascular diseases
- Local data shows males (65+) living in Lambeth are 1.6 times more likely to die from cancer than females (65+).
- Local data shows males (65+) living in Lambeth are more likely to die from respiratory diseases than females (65+).

Causes of death

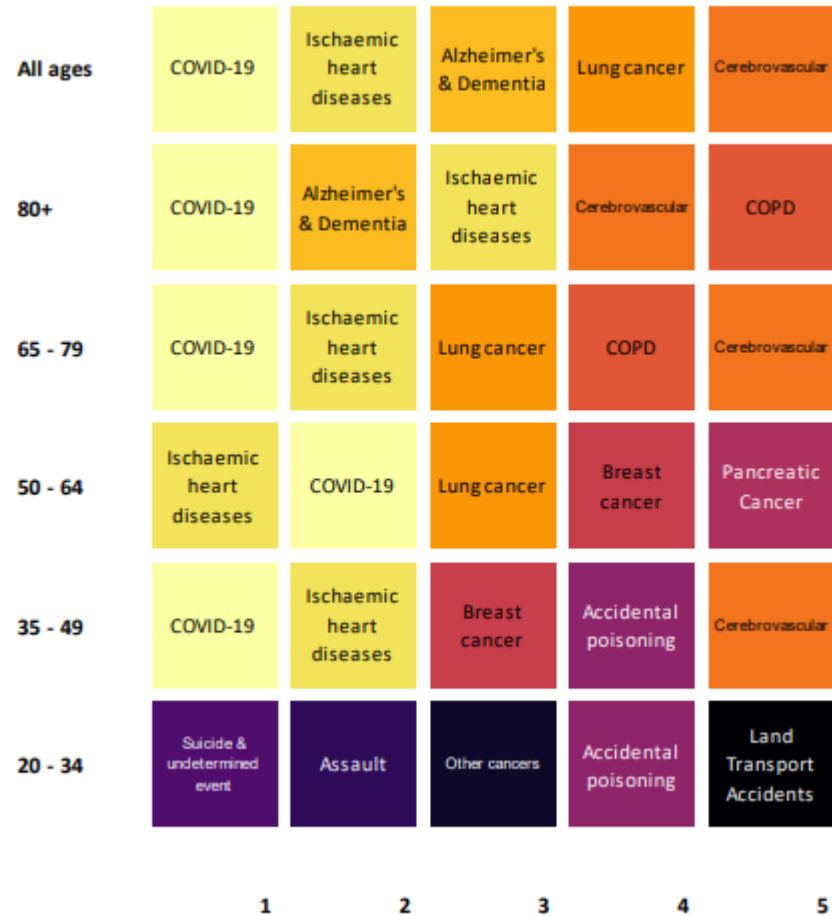
● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ● Lower
 ● Similar
 ● Higher
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 — Could not be calculated
 ➔ No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better
 ↑ Increasing
 ↓ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
Winter mortality index (age 85 plus) (Persons, 85+ yrs)	Aug 2020 - Jul 2021	—	110	90.3%	61.3%	42.8%	103.6%		0.5%
Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Male, 65+ yrs)	2013 - 17	—	10	17.8	14.0*	12.4	0.0		
Direct standardised rate of mortality: People with dementia (aged 65 years and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2019	—	223	802	722	849	1,236		
Mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	—	260	1,003.8	1,015.6	1,021.4	1,557.2		770.9
Mortality rate from cancer, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	—	264	1,004.4	950.8	1,030.6	1,428.3		773.1
Mortality rate from respiratory disease, ages 65+ years (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021	—	93	359.3	414.3	440.8	796.1		280.7
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2020	➔	110	35.7%	33.2%	38.2%	23.8%		46.0%
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 75-84 yrs)	2020	➔	136	29.2%	24.4%	27.4%	16.2%		19.9%
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	➔	75	14.3%	13.5%	13.8%	10.2%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2020	➔	25	8.1%	9.5%	10.2%	3.8%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (Persons, 75-84 yrs)	2020	➔	46	9.9%	10.3%	11.1%	6.1%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	➔	55	10.5%	11.2%	11.0%	8.3%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2020	➔	69	22.4%	20.9%	21.2%	15.0%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (Persons, 75-84 yrs)	2020	➔	84	18.0%	21.5%	21.6%	15.6%		
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease (Persons, 85+ yrs)	2020	↓	106	20.2%	22.8%	22.9%	15.1%		

Figure 1.17: The leading causes of deaths for Lambeth residents in 2021



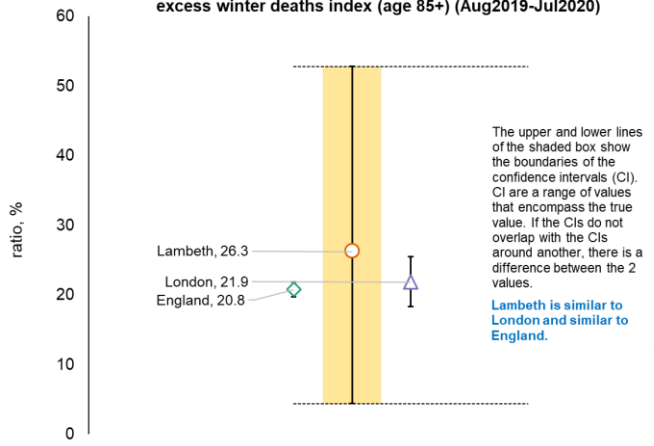
In the over 65 population in Lambeth in 2021, COVID-19 was the leading cause of death. Circulatory diseases such as cerebrovascular disease (stroke) and ischemic heart disease also appear in the top 5 causes of death along with lung cancer, COPD and Alzheimer's and dementia.

Excess winter deaths index (age 85+)

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2019-Jul2020)



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What is the rationale?

Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) is the excess winter deaths measured as the ratio of extra deaths from all causes that occur in all those aged 85 and over in the winter months compared with the average number of deaths in the 85+ population in the non-winter months. The number of excess winter deaths depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. Most excess winter deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory diseases, and the majority occur amongst the elderly population.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- Between Aug 2019-Jul 2020 there were 40 Excess Winter Deaths .
- A ratio of 26.3% in Lambeth compared to 21.9% in London and 20.8% in England. This means the number of deaths in winter in the 85+ population was 26.3% higher than the number of deaths in the 85+ population in the non-winter months.
- The ratio for Lambeth is **similar** to London and similar to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for Excess Winter Deaths cannot be calculated.
- Between 2018 and 2019 the mortality rate has increased by 49% in Lambeth compared to a 28% increase in London and 14% increase in England.
- Between 2015 and 2019 the mortality rate has increased by 54% in Change compared to a 14% increase in London and 18% increase in England.
- Between 2010 and 2019 the mortality rate has increased by 722% in Lambeth compared to a 1% decrease in London and 2% in England.
- Like England and London, Lambeth shows large fluctuations in Excess Winter Deaths over time. These fluctuations were larger in Lambeth between 2007 and 2014, however have since been in line with London and England. Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

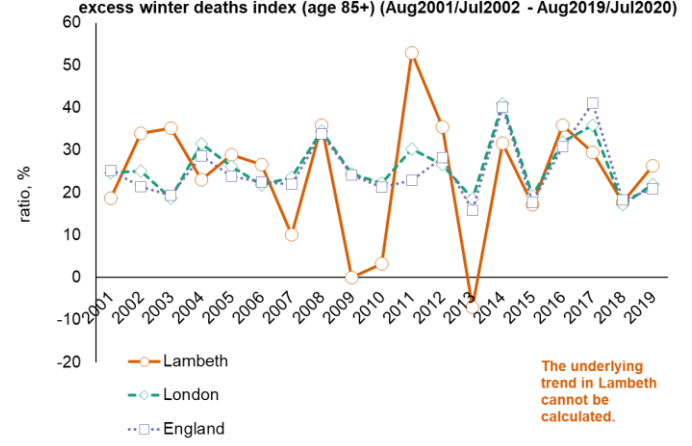
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between -14.9 and 41.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 23 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between -14.9 and 41.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have a higher EWD index than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to have a higher EWD index than females. This difference is statistically significant.

What is happening over time?

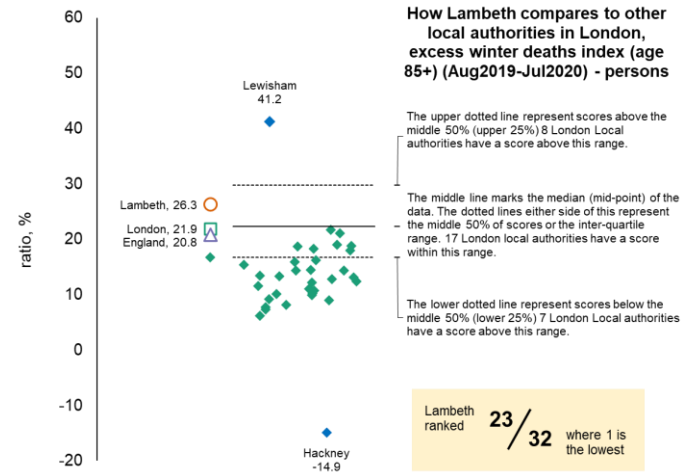
How Lambeth has changed over time, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2001-Jul2002 - Aug2019-Jul2020)



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How does Lambeth compare?

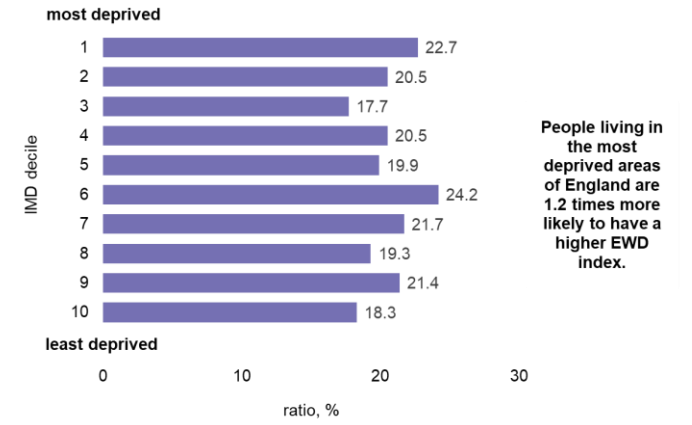
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2019-Jul2020) - persons



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, excess winter deaths index (age 85+) (Aug2019-Jul2020)



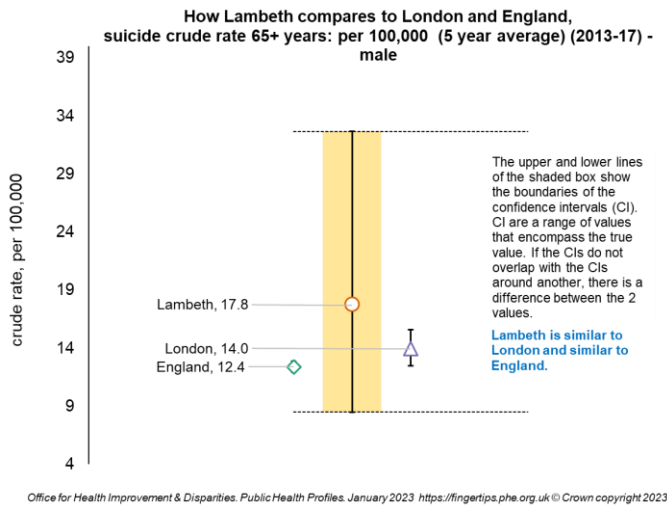
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Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average)



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

To identify cases to help prevent and reduce the deaths from suicide. Suicide is a major issue for society and a leading cause of years of life lost. Suicide is often the end point of a complex history of risk factors and distressing events, but there are many ways in which services, communities, individuals and society as a whole can help to prevent suicides.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- Between 2013-17 there were 10 deaths from suicide in Lambeth in people over the age of 65.
- A crude rate of 17.8 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 14.0 in London and 12.4 in England.
- The crude rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths from suicide cannot be calculated.
- Between 2012-2016 and 2013-2017 the suicide crude rate **decreased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 3% **increase** in London and 0% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2009-2013 and 2013-2017 the suicide crude rate **increased** by 32% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **increase** in London and a 2% **increase** in England.
- Over the last period of measurement the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

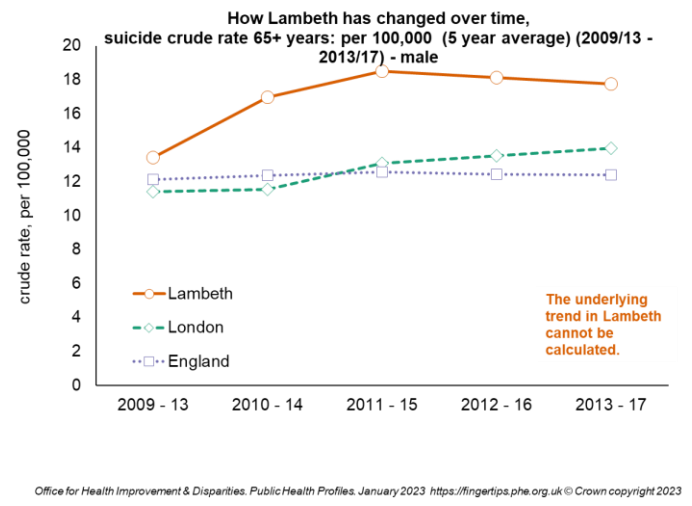
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 0 and 34.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 13.5 and 31.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 14 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

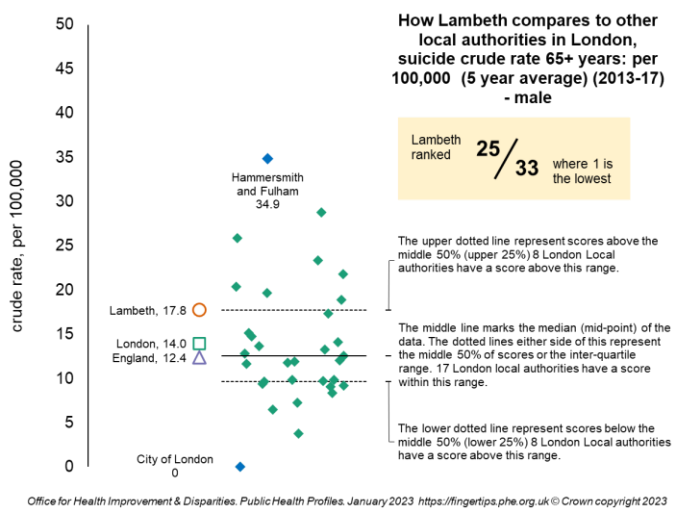
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows males over 65 living in the most deprived areas of England die by suicide at approximately the same rate as males living in the least deprived areas, there appears to be no inequality linked to deprivation.

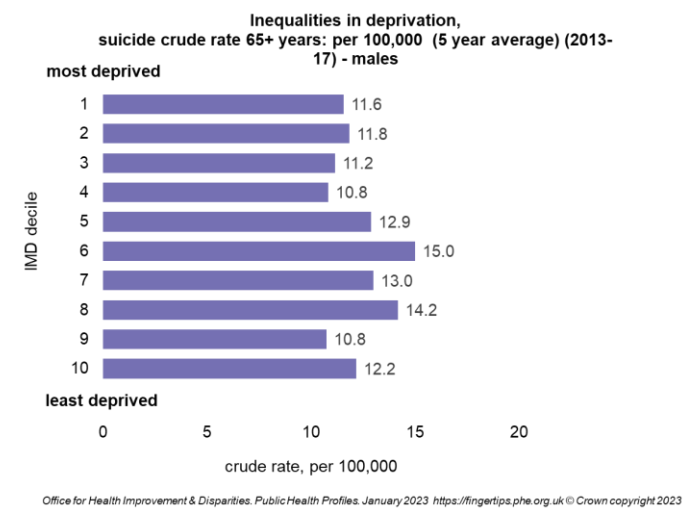
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



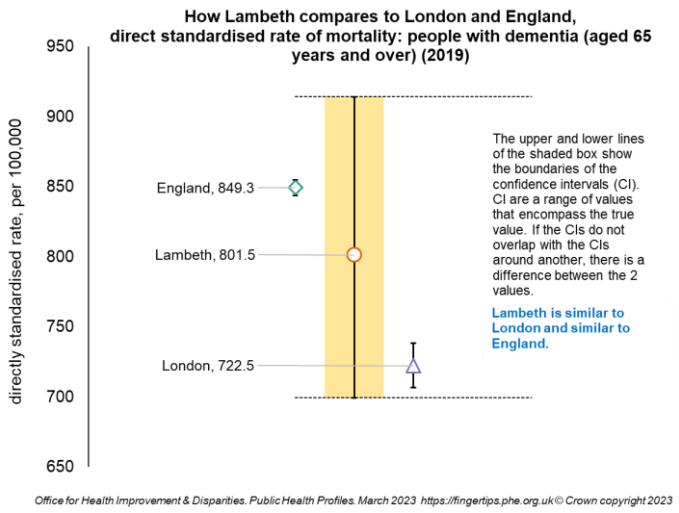
Are there any inequalities?



Direct standardised mortality rate, people with dementia (aged 65 years and over) Lambeth.

Polarity - Low value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

The rationale for including this indicator is to understand the geographical variation in the deaths of people with dementia or Alzheimer's. This indicator illustrates the variation across England in the rate of deaths for people aged 65+ with dementia or Alzheimer's and will identify areas where the rates are both higher and lower than the national average. Areas identified might warrant further investigation to establish either the underlying causes for higher rates and thus gain an understanding of where improvements might be required, or for lower rates what good practice might look like.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2019 there were 223 deaths from dementia in people aged 65 and over.
- A directly standardised rate of 801.5 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 722.5 in London and 849.3 in England.
- The directly standardised rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths from dementia (aged 65 and over) cannot be calculated.
- Between 2018 and 2019 the mortality rate has **decreased** by 7% in Lambeth compared to a 10% **decrease** in London and 6% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2018 and 2019 the gap between Lambeth and London has widened.

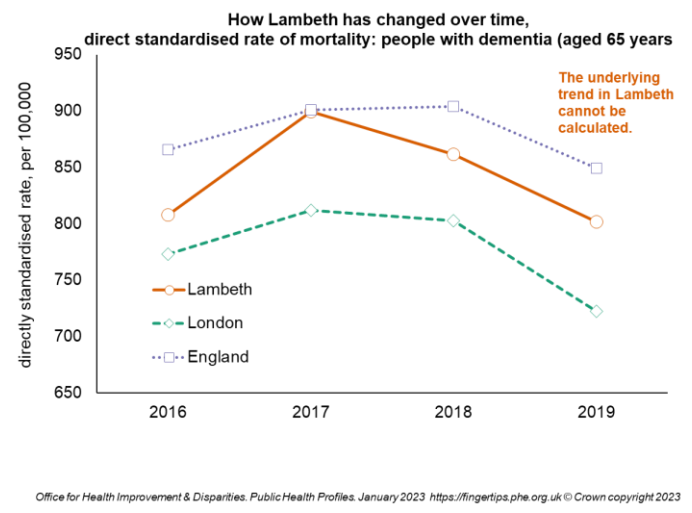
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 465.3 and 924.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 496.5 and 847.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 14 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

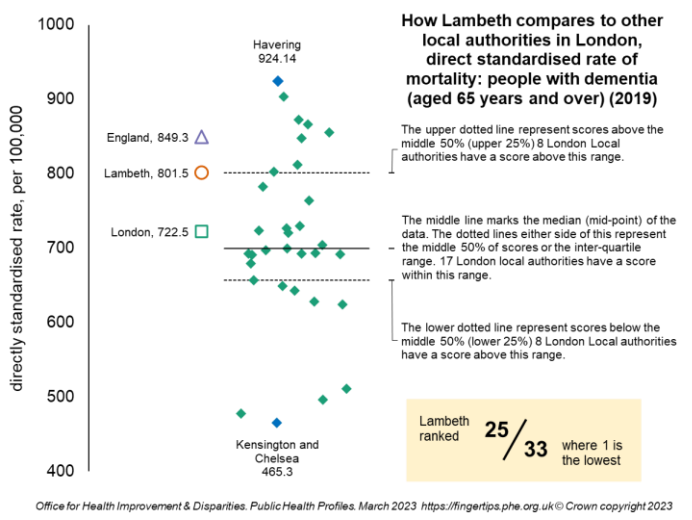
Are there any inequalities?

- No inequalities are reported for the national data. Further investigation is required to understand inequalities.

What is happening over time?



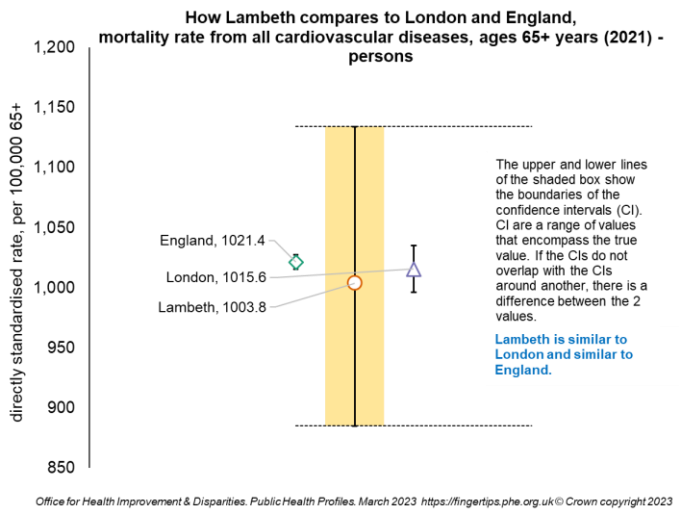
How does Lambeth compare?



No inequalities data available on fingertips for this indicator.

Polarity - Low value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is one of the major causes of death in the over 65's in England. There have been huge gains over the past decades in terms of better treatment for CVD and improvements in lifestyle, but there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.

This indicator has been developed to help understanding of variation in the rate of deaths in older people from cardiovascular disease compared to the rate of deaths from cancer and respiratory disease. .

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021 there were 260 deaths from cardiovascular diseases (65+).
- A directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ of 1,003.8 in Lambeth compared to 1,015.6 in London and 1,021.4 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 778.4 and 1295.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 14 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 879.9 and 1295.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

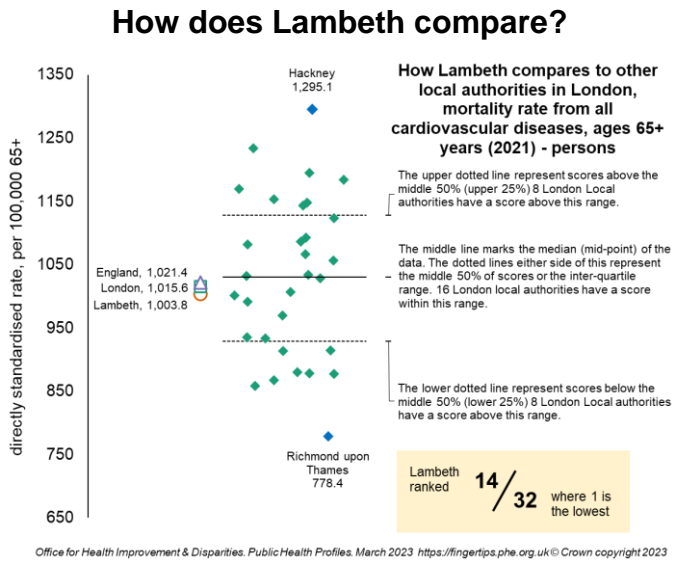
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to die from cardiovascular diseases than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males and females living in Lambeth have similar levels of mortality from cardiovascular diseases

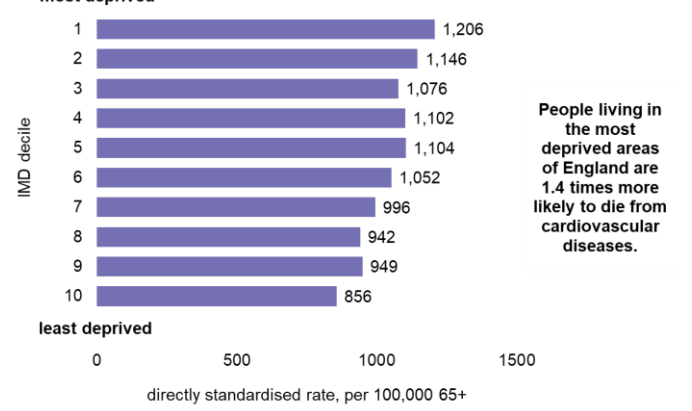
What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

Are there any inequalities?



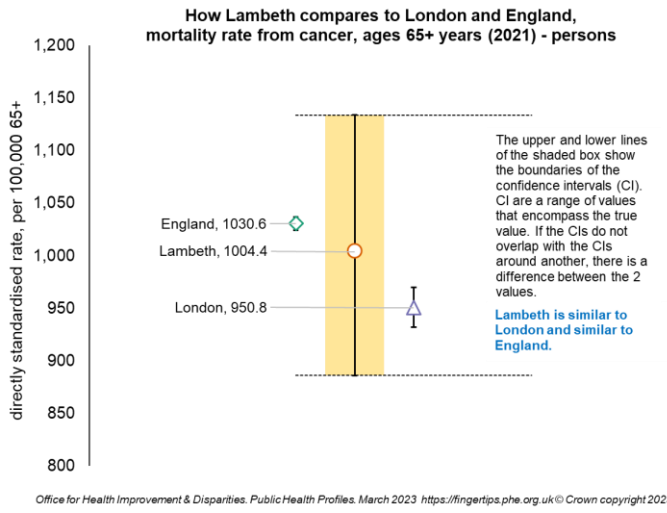
Inequalities in deprivation, mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases, ages 65+ years (2021) - persons



Mortality rate from cancer – ages 65+ years (Persons) Lambeth

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Cancer is one of the major causes of death in the over 65's in England. This indicator has been developed to help understanding of variation in the rate of deaths in older people from cancer compared to the rate of deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease.

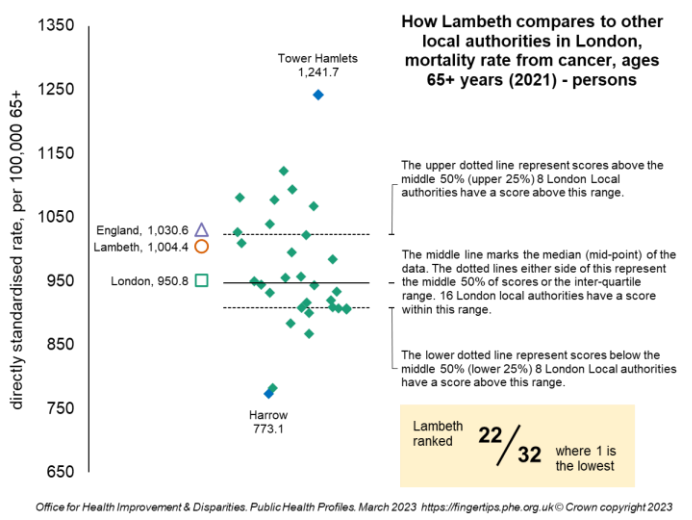
What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2021 there were 264 deaths from cancer (65+).
 - A directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ of 1,004.4 in Lambeth compared to 950.8 in London and 1,030.6 in England.
 - The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

How does Lambeth compare?

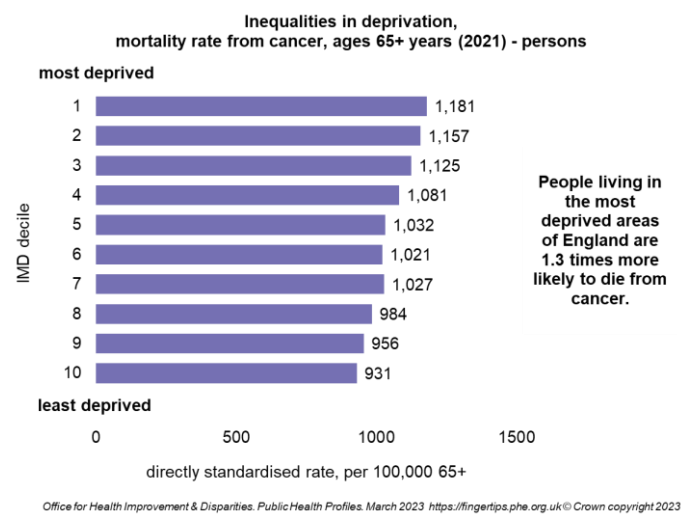


- What is happening over time?**
- There is currently no trend data.

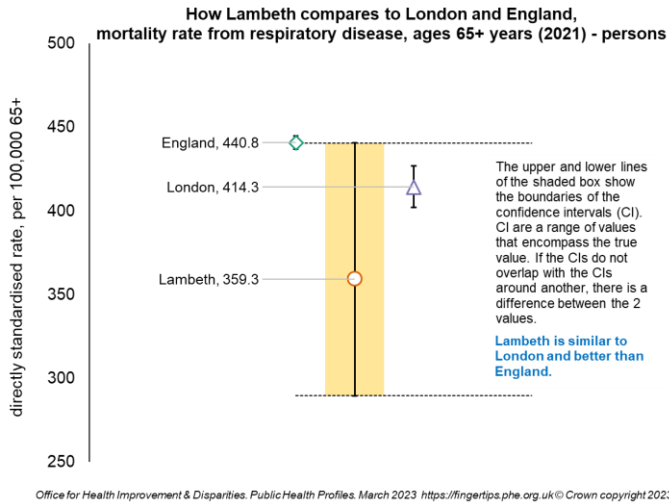
- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
 - Values in London range between 773.1 and 1241.7.
 - Lambeth is ranked 22 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
 - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
 - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 883.9 and 1241.7.
 - Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the best.

- Are there any inequalities?**
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to die from cancer than people living in the least deprived areas.
 - Local data shows males living in Lambeth are 1.6 times more likely to die from cancer than females.

Are there any inequalities?



What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in the over 65's in England and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases.

This indicator has been developed to help understanding of variation in the rate of deaths in older people from respiratory disease compared to the rate of deaths from cancer and cardiovascular disease.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021 there were 93 deaths from respiratory disease (65+).
- A directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ of 359.3 in Lambeth compared to 414.3 in London and 440.8 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 65+ for Lambeth is similar to London and better than England.

What is happening over time?

- There is currently no trend data.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower value.
- Values in London range between 305.3 and 653.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 323 and 653.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

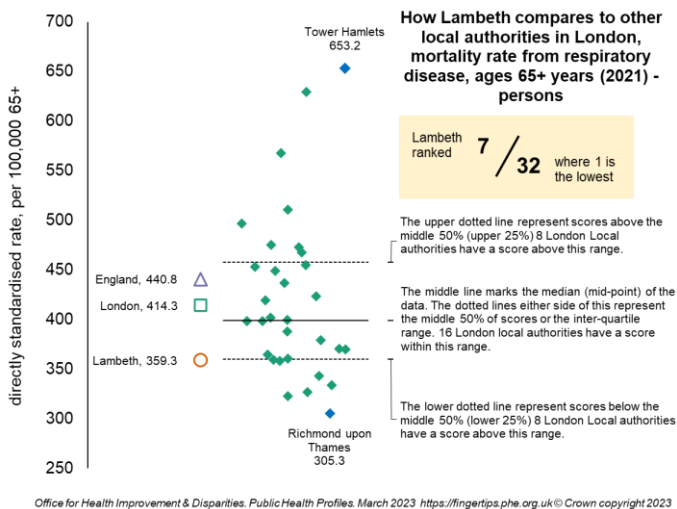
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to die from respiratory disease than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are more likely to from respiratory diseases than females.

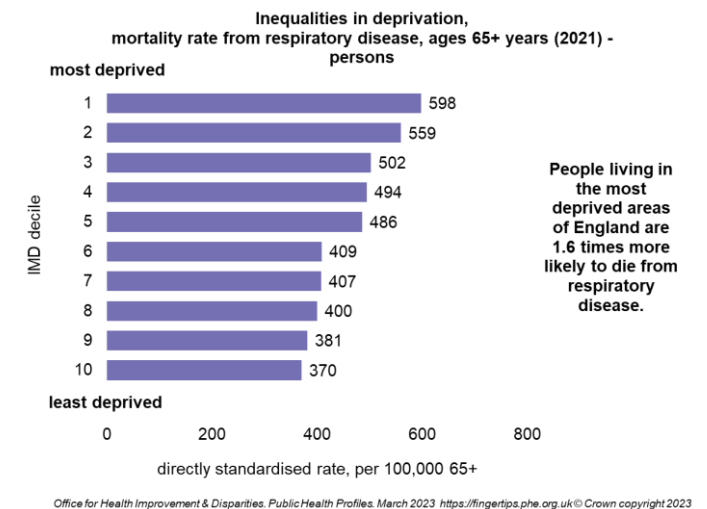
What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

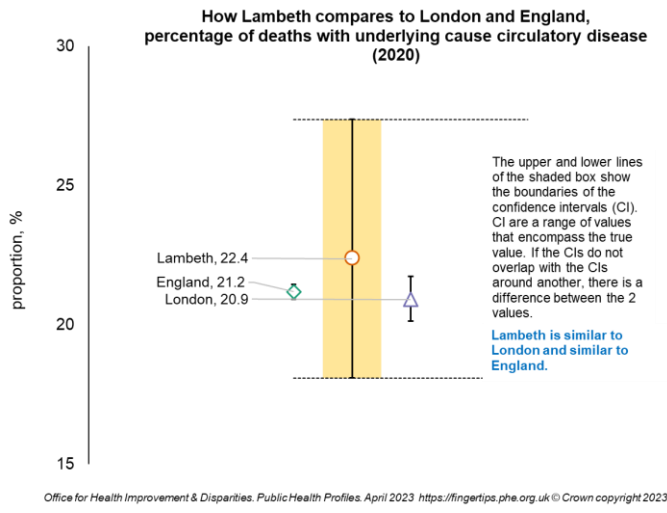
How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?



What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where circulatory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of circulatory disease on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 69 deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease.
- A proportion of 22.4% of deaths in the 65-74 year age range in Lambeth were due to circulatory disease compared to 20.9% in London and 21.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease is no significant change.
- Over the last year, 2019 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease **increased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 13% **decrease** in London and an 8% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease **decreased** by 15% in Lambeth compared to a 16% **decrease** in London and a 9% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease **increased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 17% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

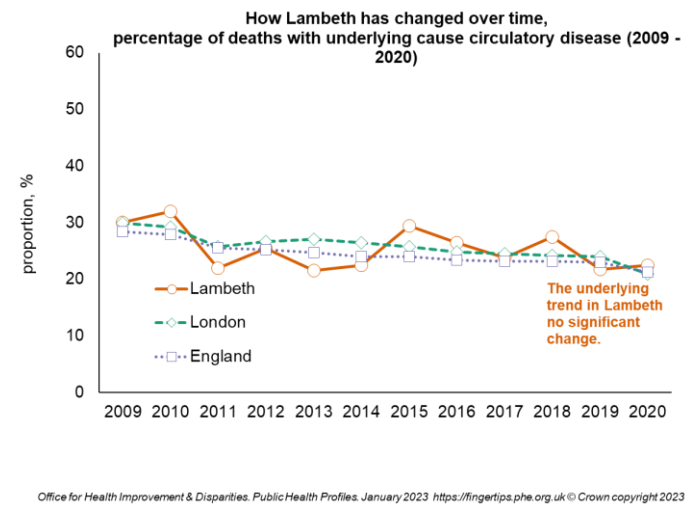
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 14.98 and 26.58.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 18.9 and 26.58.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

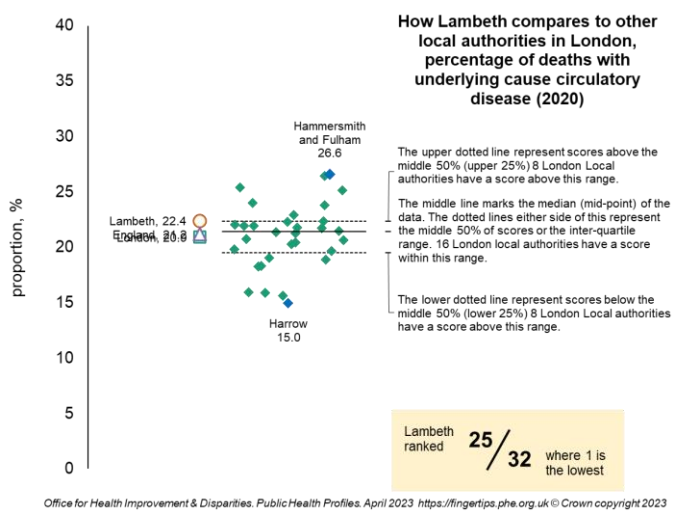
Are there any inequalities?

- There were no inequality data

What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



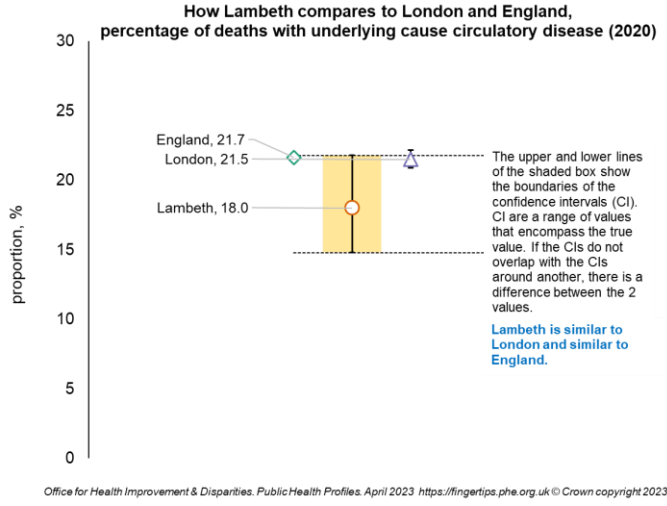
Are there any inequalities?

Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease 75-84 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

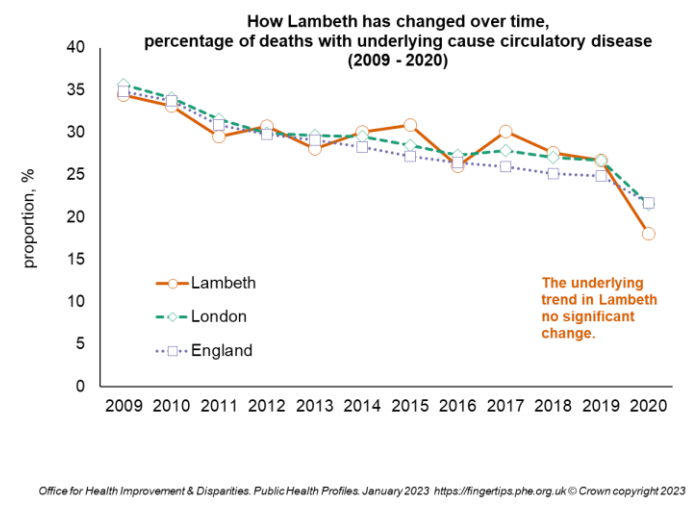
This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where circulatory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 75-84 year population helps identify the impact of circulatory disease on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

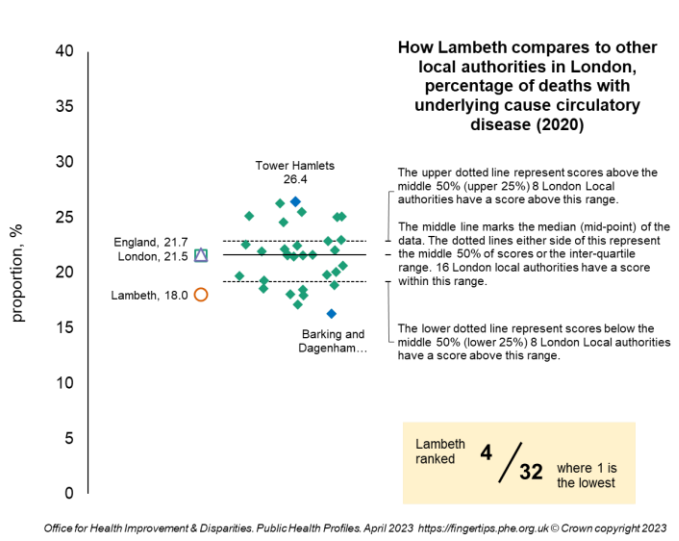
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020 there were 84 deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease in Lambeth
 - A proportion of 18.0% deaths in the 75-84 years age range in Lambeth compared to 21.5% in London and 21.7% in England were due to circulatory disease.
 - The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease is no significant change.
 - Over the last year, 2019 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 32% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 31% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and an 18% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease have **decreased** by 39% in Lambeth compared to a 32% **decrease** in London and a 30% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?

- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
 - Values in London range between 16.31 and 26.42.
 - Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
 - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
 - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 17.94 and 26.42.
 - Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

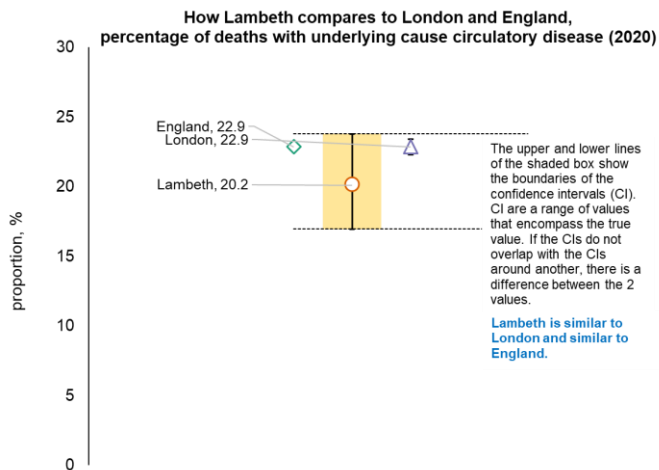
- Are there any inequalities?**
- There are no inequality data available

Percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease 85+ years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where circulatory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 85+ population helps identify the impact of circulatory disease on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 106 deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 20.2% in the 85+ years age range in Lambeth compared to 22.9% in London and 22.9% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of circulatory disease is decreasing.
- Over the last year the percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 21% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and 13% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease has **decreased** by 29% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and 18% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years percentage of deaths with underlying cause circulatory disease have **decreased** by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 31% **decrease** in London and 30% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

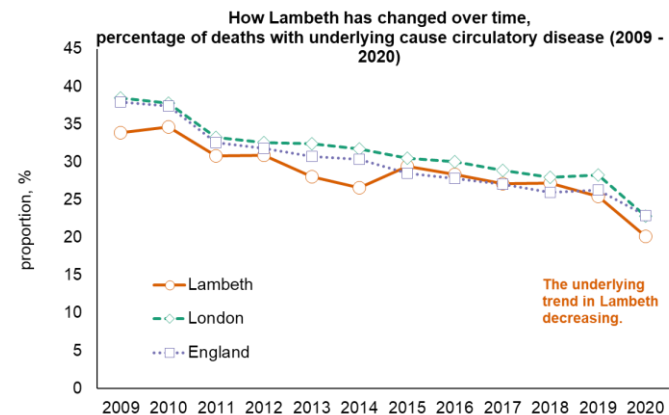
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 17.01 and 30.16.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 17.01 and 29.99.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

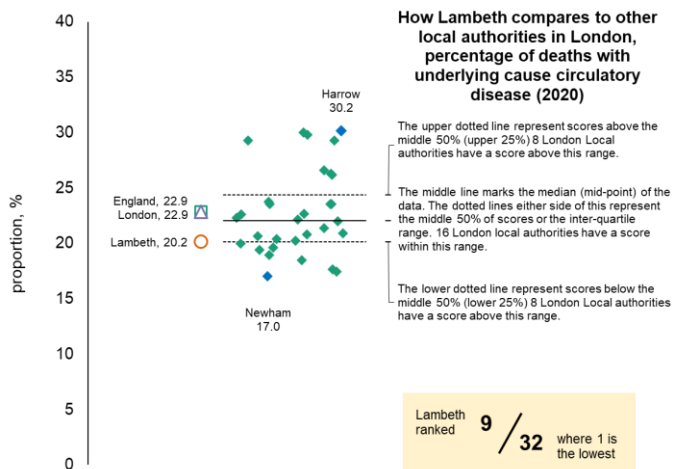
- There are no inequality data

What is happening over time?



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How does Lambeth compare?

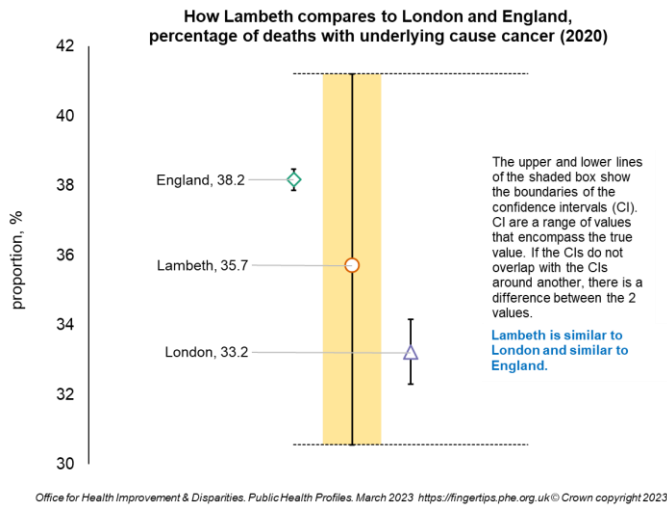


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Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer 65-74 years

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

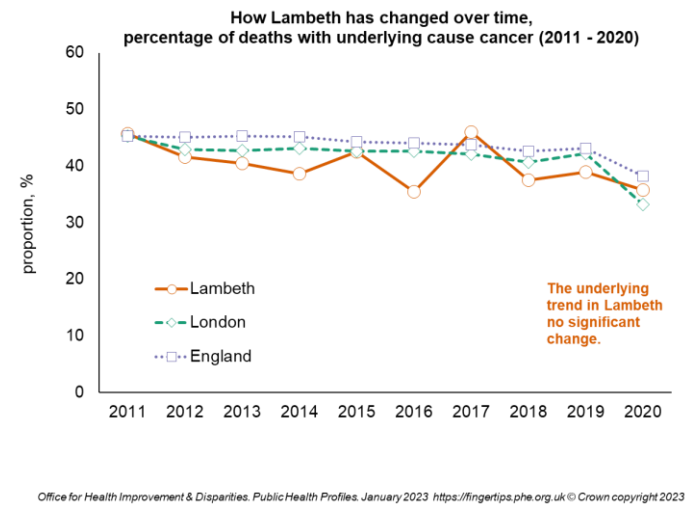
This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer. The annual percentage of registered deaths where cancer is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of cancer on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

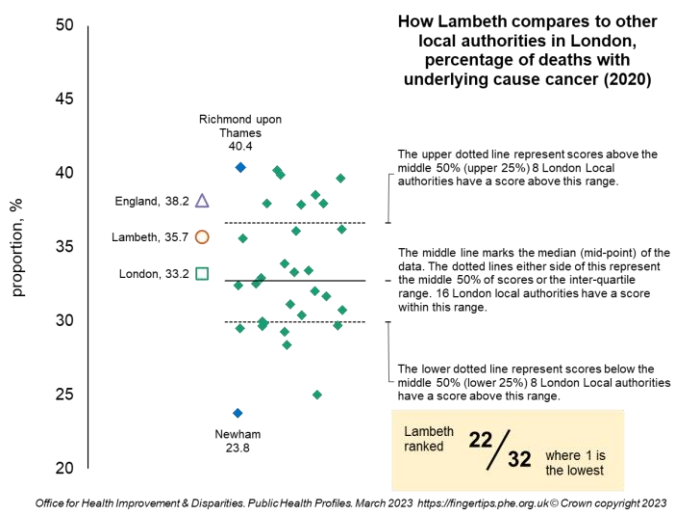
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020 there were 110 deaths with underlying cause cancer.
 - A proportion of 35.7% in Lambeth compared to 33.2% in London and 38.2% in England.
 - The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for deaths with underlying cause cancer is no significant change.
 - Between 2019 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **decreased** by 8% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and a 12% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **increased** by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer have **decreased** by 22% in Lambeth compared to a 27% **decrease** in London and a 16% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last year, 2019 to 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

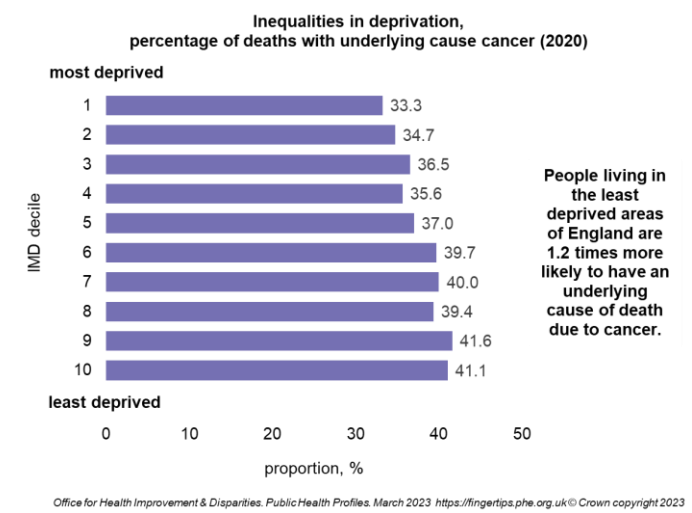
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?



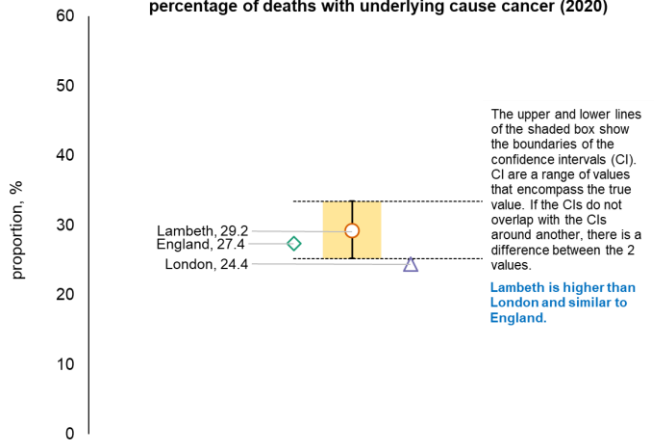
Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer 75-84 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer. The annual percentage of registered deaths where cancer is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of cancer on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 136 deaths with underlying cause cancer.
- A proportion of 29.2% in Lambeth compared to 24.4% in London and 27.4% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with underlying cause cancer is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **decreased** by 4% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer has **decreased** by 11% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and 12% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer **decreased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 12% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year, 2019 to 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

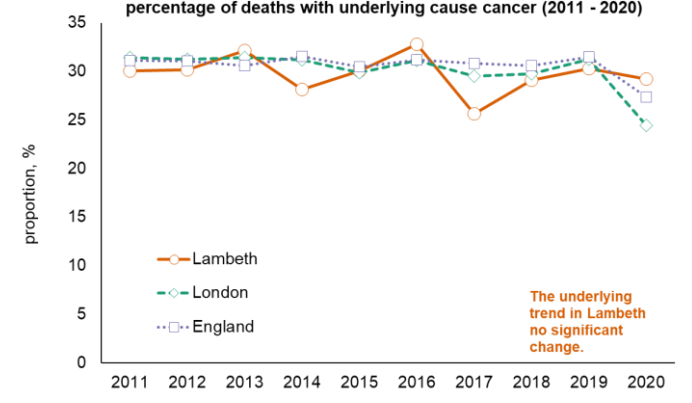
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 16.2 and 30.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 29 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 16.2 and 29.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 16 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have an underlying cause of death due to cancer than people living in the most deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

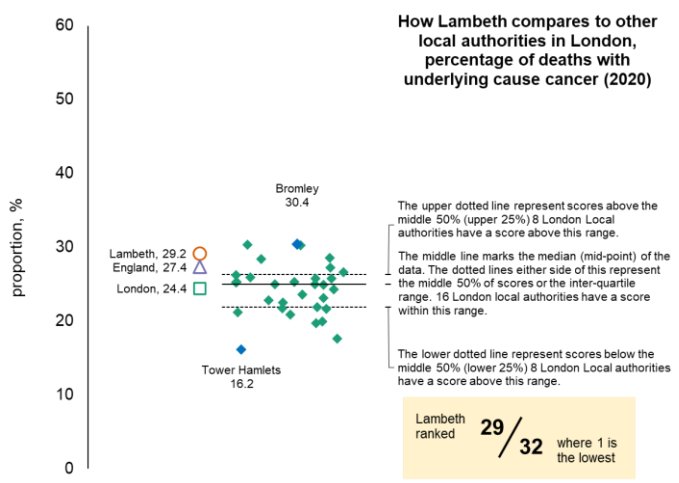
How Lambeth has changed over time, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2011 - 2020)



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How does Lambeth compare?

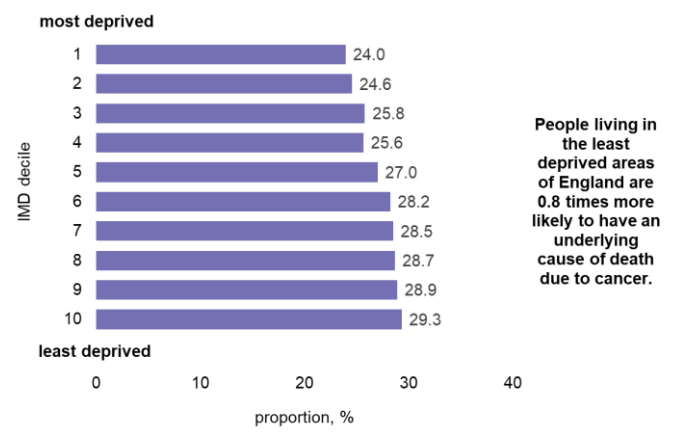
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer (2020)

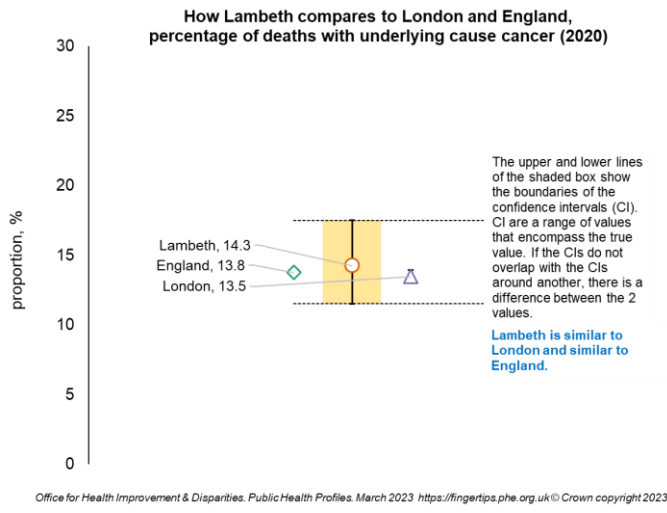


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Percentage of deaths with underlying cause Cancer 85+ years

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



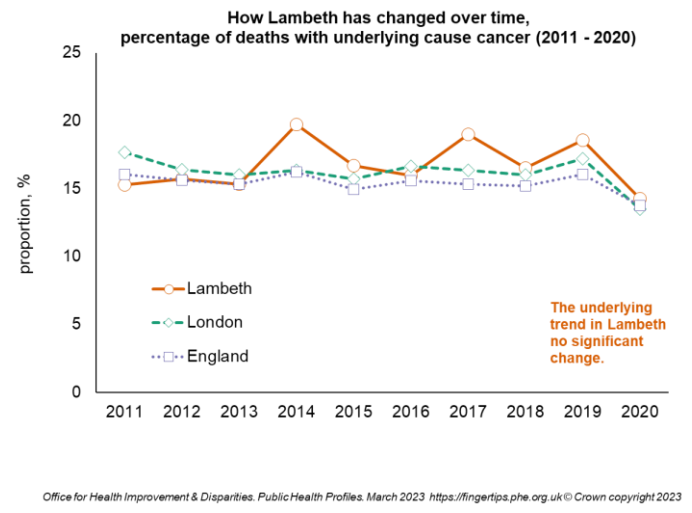
What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer. The annual percentage of registered deaths where cancer is the underlying cause of death within the 85+ year population helps identify the impact of cancer on mortality in England.

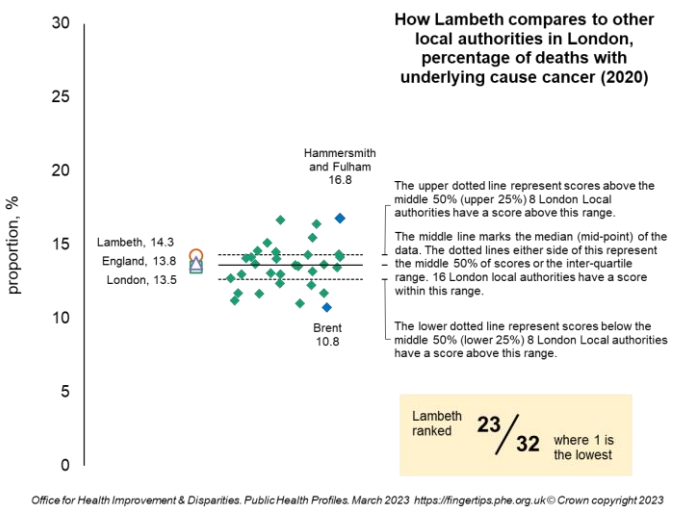
What does the data tell us?

- ### What is the current picture?
- In 2020 there were 75 deaths with underlying cause cancer.
 - A proportion of 14.3% in Lambeth compared to 13.5% in London and 13.8% in England.
 - The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.
- ### What is happening over time?
- The underlying trend for deaths with underlying cause cancer is no significant change.
 - Between 2019 and 2020** the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer decreased by 23% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and a 14% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years, 2015 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer **decreased** by 11% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 12% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 10 years, 2010 – 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause cancer **decreased** by 7% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and a 14% **decrease** in England.

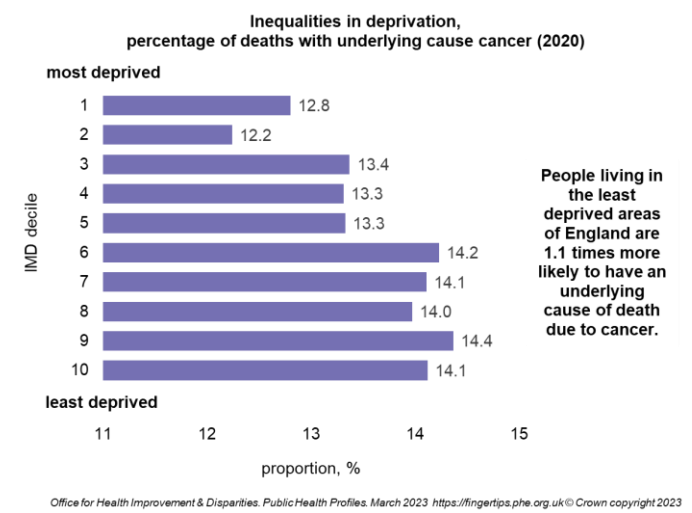
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?

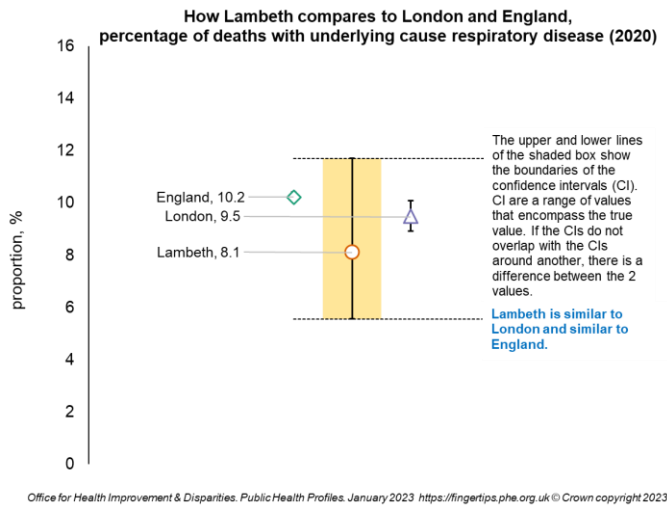


Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease 65-74 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

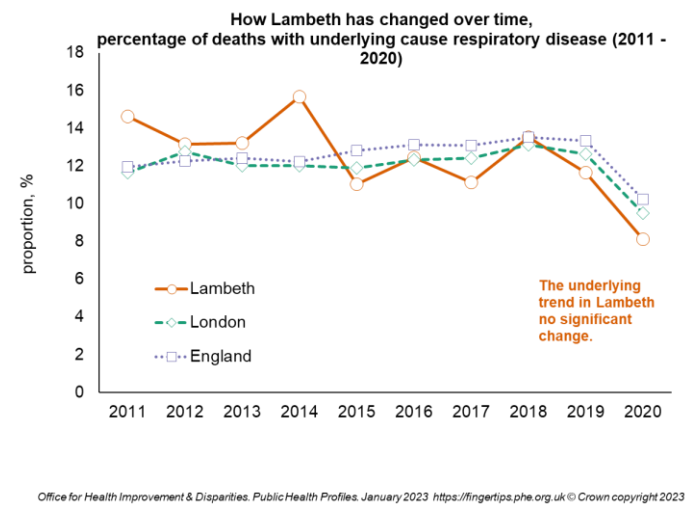
This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where respiratory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 65-74 year population helps identify the impact of respiratory disease on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

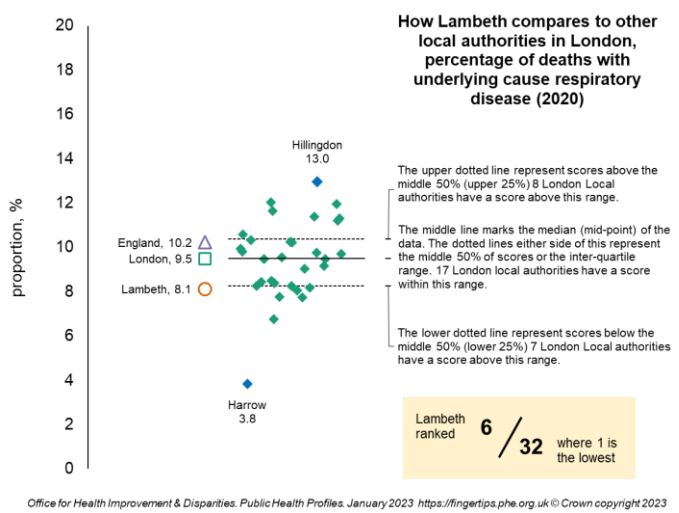
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020 there were 25 deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in Lambeth.
 - A proportion of 8.1% of deaths in the 65-74 years age group in Lambeth had an underlying cause of respiratory disease compared to 9.5% in London and 10.2% in England.
 - The proportion of deaths in the 65 -74 year age group with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease is no significant change.
 - Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 30% in Lambeth compared to a 25% **decrease** in London and a 23% **decrease** in England.
 - Between 2015 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 23% **decrease** in London and a 22% **decrease** in England.
 - Between 2011 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease **decreased** by 44% in Lambeth compared to a 19% **decrease** in London and a 14% **decrease** in England.
 - Between 2019 and 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

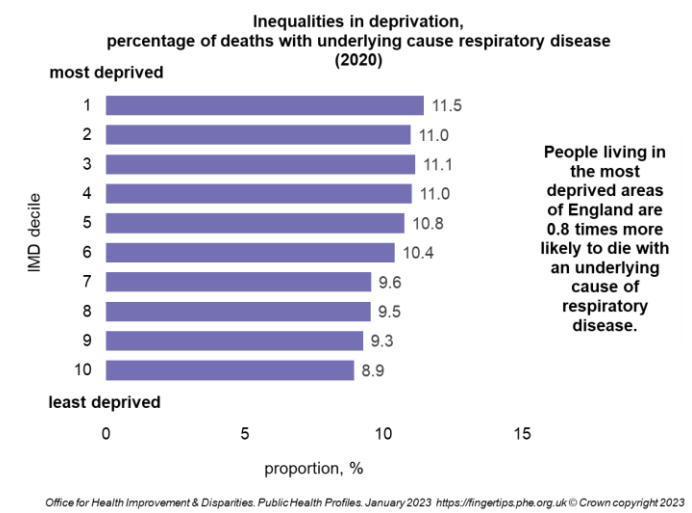
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?

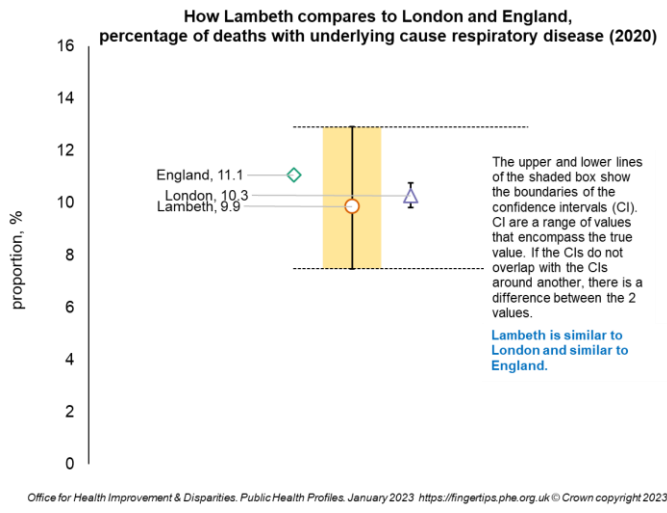


Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease 75-84 years



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where respiratory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 75-84 year population helps identify the impact of respiratory disease on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

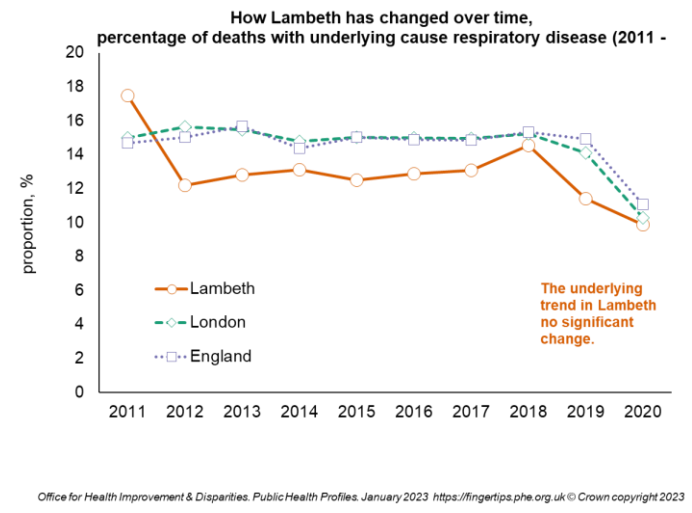
What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 46 deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in Lambeth in the 75-84 years age group.
- had an underlying cause of respiratory disease compared to 10.3% in London and 11.1% in England.
- The proportion of deaths in the 75-84 years age group in Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

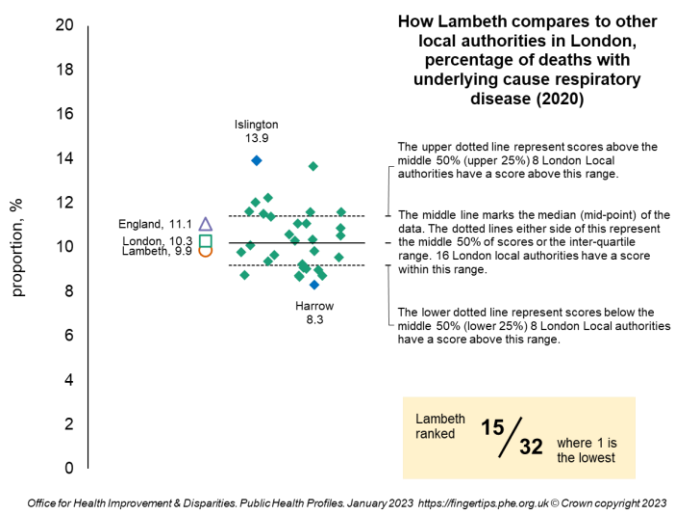
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 27% **decrease** in London and 26% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2015 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has **decreased** by 23% in Change compared to a 31% **decrease** in London and 26% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2011 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease have **decreased** by 44% in Lambeth compared to a 31% **decrease** in London and 25% in England.
- Between 2019 and 2020 the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

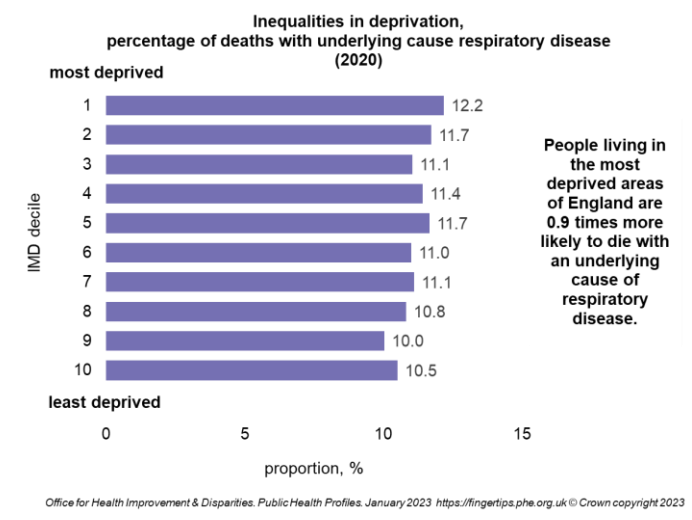
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



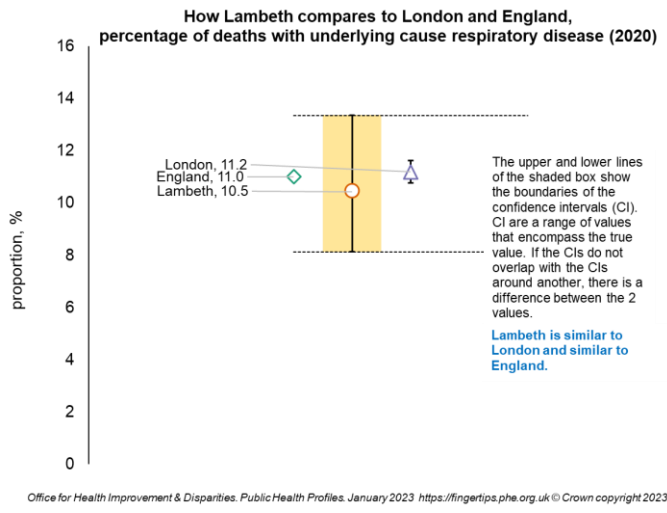
Are there any inequalities?



Percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease 85+ years

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator shows the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease. The annual percentage of registered deaths where respiratory disease is the underlying cause of death within the 85+ year population helps identify the impact of respiratory disease on mortality in England.

What does the data tell us?

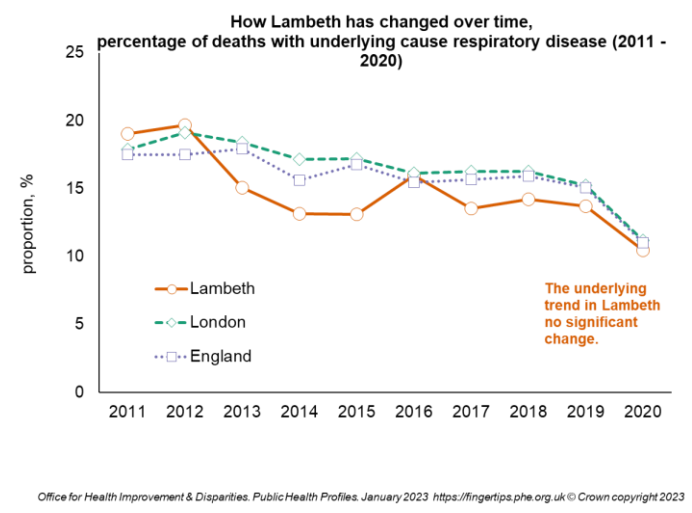
What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 55 deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease.
- A proportion of 10.5% of deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease in the 85+ years age group in Lambeth compared to 11.2% in London and 11.0% in England.
- The proportion of Lambeth is similar to London and similar to England.

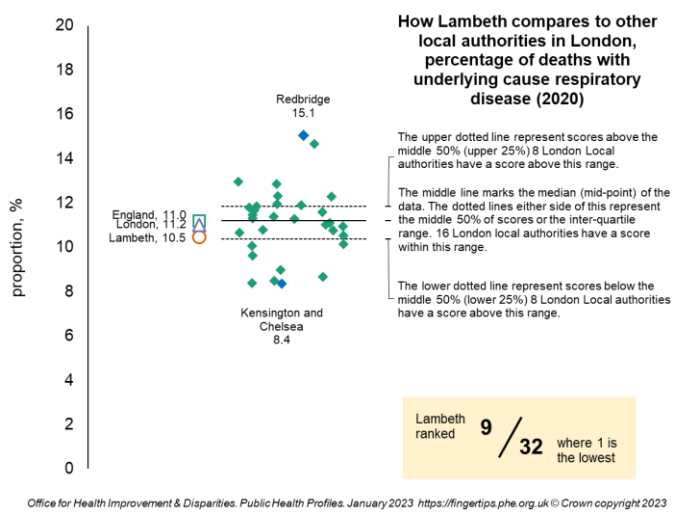
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for deaths with an underlying cause of respiratory disease is no significant change.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has decreased by 24% in Lambeth compared to a 26% decrease in London and a 27% decrease in England.
- Between 2015 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease has decreased by 34% in Lambeth compared to a 31% decrease in London and a 29% decrease in England.
- Between 2011 and 2020 the percentage of deaths with underlying cause respiratory disease have decreased by 45% in Lambeth compared to a 37% decrease in London and a 37% decrease in England.
- Between 2019 and 2020, the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

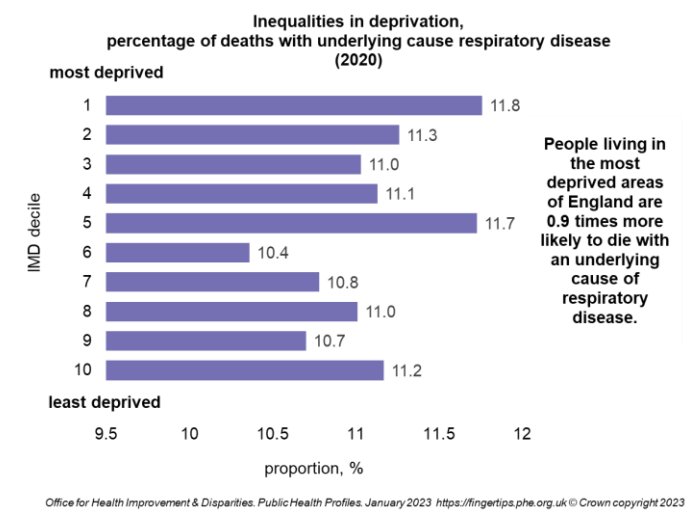
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?



3. Dementia

Dementia and Alzheimer's is one of the leading causes of death in those aged over 80 in Lambeth. The recorded prevalence of dementia fell in 2020 in Lambeth, however this may have been influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic as lockdowns and a reduced service in General Practice may have impacted on the ability to make a diagnosis. This drop is also seen in the review of dementia care plans. A timely diagnosis of dementia enables people living with dementia, their carers and healthcare staff to plan accordingly and work together to improve health and care outcomes.

Facts and figures

- In 2019/20 there were 1645 emergency admissions for dementia or Alzheimer's.
- The rate of emergency admissions in this year was higher than that of England and of London.
- Lambeth is ranked 32 out of 33 London local authorities where a lower value is better.
- Lambeth's rate is higher than our London neighbours and is in the highest 25% of London local authorities for admissions for emergency admissions for dementia or Alzheimer's.
- The trends in time for emergency admissions for dementia and recorded prevalence of dementia have no statistical trend available. However, the overall trend for emergency admissions appears to be stable from 2016/17 to 2019/20.
- In 2020 there were 1452 people aged 65+ with a recorded diagnosis for dementia.
- The estimated rate of diagnosis of dementia declined during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the estimated diagnosis rate was 67%.

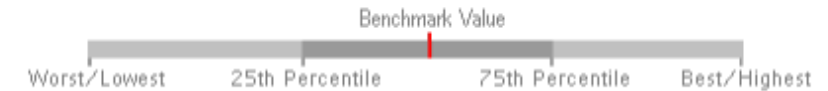
What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have had their care plan reviewed face-to-face than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant.

Dementia

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ● Lower
 ● Similar
 ● Higher
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 – Could not be calculated
 → No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↗ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↘ Decreasing & getting better
 ↗ Increasing
 ↘ Decreasing



Indicator	Period	Lambeth		Region		England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
Dementia care plan has been reviewed in the last 12 months (denominator incl. PCAs) (Persons, All ages)	2020/21	–	566	37.5%	44.6%*	39.7%	3.4%		%
Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2019/20	–	1,645	5,904	4,013	3,517	6,100		2,120
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2020	–	1,452	4.50%	4.17%*	3.97%*	2.91%		
Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and older) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2023	↓	1,201	62.5%	65.6%	63.0%	28.6%		83.9%

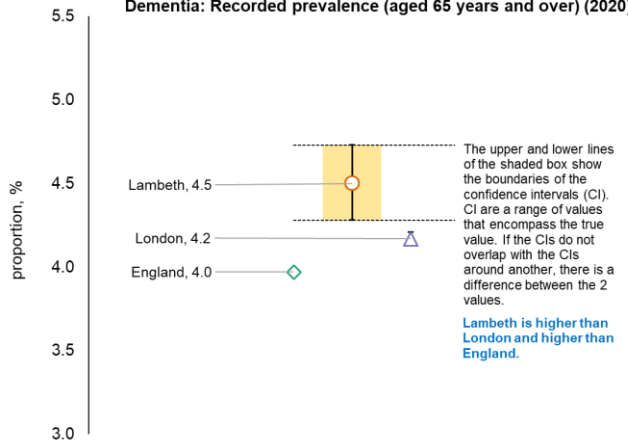
> 66.7% (significantly)
 similar to 66.7%
 < 66.7% (significantly)

Dementia recorded prevalence

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2020)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator quantifies the proportion aged 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia. The recorded dementia prevalence provides an indication of the concentration, within a population, of the number of people aged 65 or older who have been diagnosed and who are now living with the condition.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 1452 people 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 4.5% in Lambeth compared to 4.2% in London and 4.0% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.

What is happening over time?

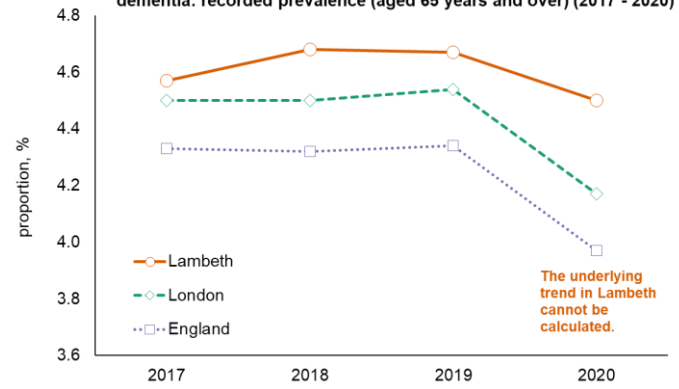
- The underlying trend for people with a recorded diagnosis of dementia cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year people 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia have **decreased** by 3.6% in Lambeth compared to an 8% **decrease** in London and 9% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people 65+ with a recorded diagnosis of dementia have **decreased** by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 7% **decrease** in London and 8% **decrease** in England.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 3.3 and 5.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 26 out of 33 London local authorities the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 3.3 and 4.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 13 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse.

What is happening over time?

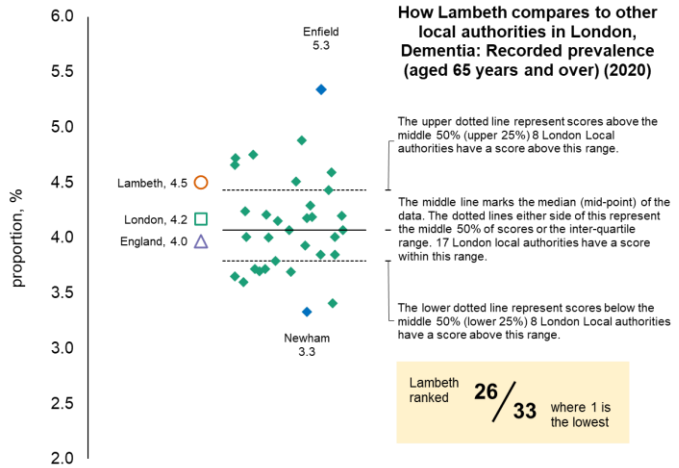
How Lambeth has changed over time, dementia: recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2017 - 2020)



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How does Lambeth compare?

How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over) (2020)



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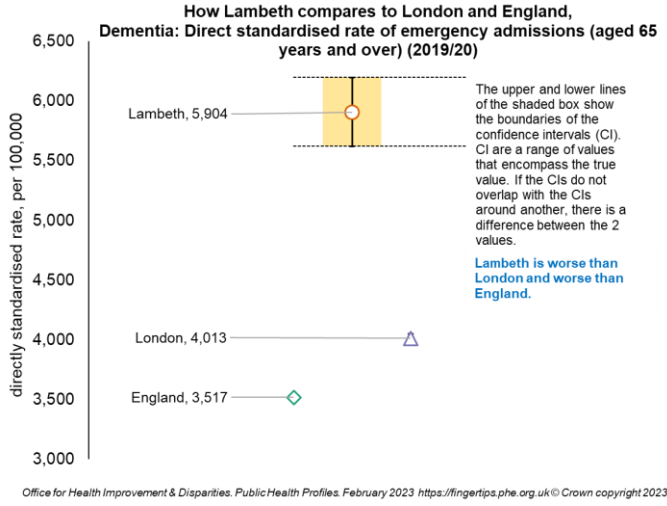
Are there any inequalities?

There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.

Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over)

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator is part of the developmental approach to understanding the variation in the provision of care of people with dementia in England. This indicator illustrates the variation across England in the rate of emergency admissions for people aged 65+ with dementia or Alzheimer's and will identify areas where the rates are both higher and lower than the national average.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2019/20 there were 1645 people (65+) admitted to hospital with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's
- A directly standardised rate of 5904 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 4013 in London and 3517 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.

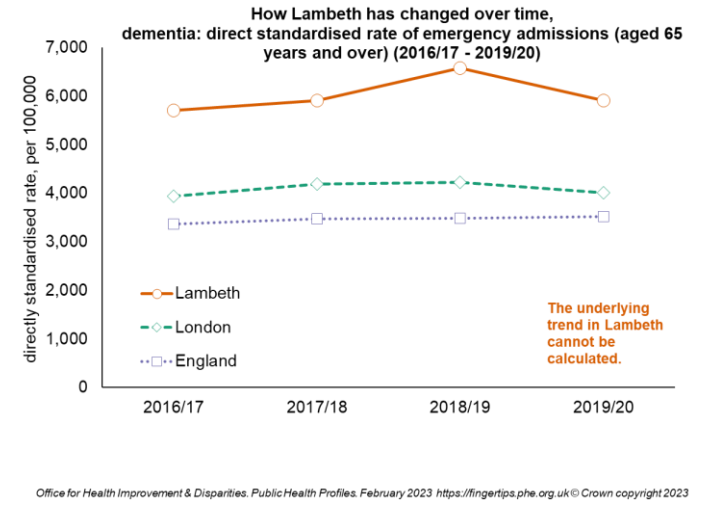
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people (65+) admitted to inpatient hospital admissions with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's is cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year people (65+) admitted to hospital with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's have **decreased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and 1% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people (65+) admitted to hospital with a mention of dementia or Alzheimer's have **increased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 2% **increase** in London and 5% **increase** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 2822 and 6100.
- Lambeth is ranked 32 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 3163 and 6100.
- Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

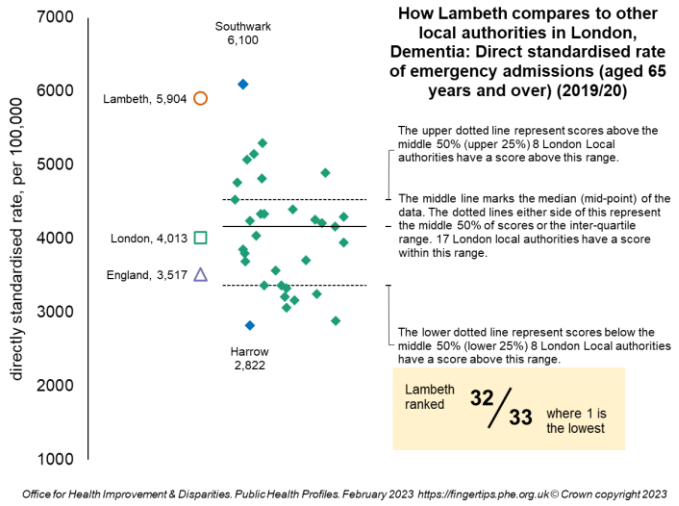
What is happening over time?



Are there any inequalities?

There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.

How does Lambeth compare?

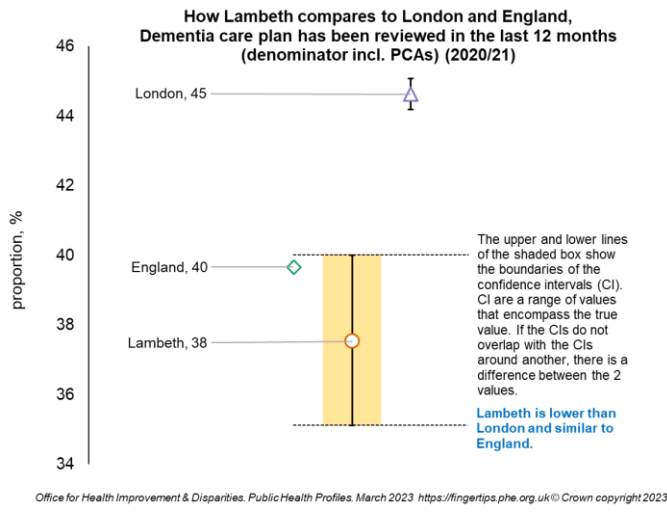


Dementia care plan has been reviewed in the last 12 months



This indicator is higher or lower than does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

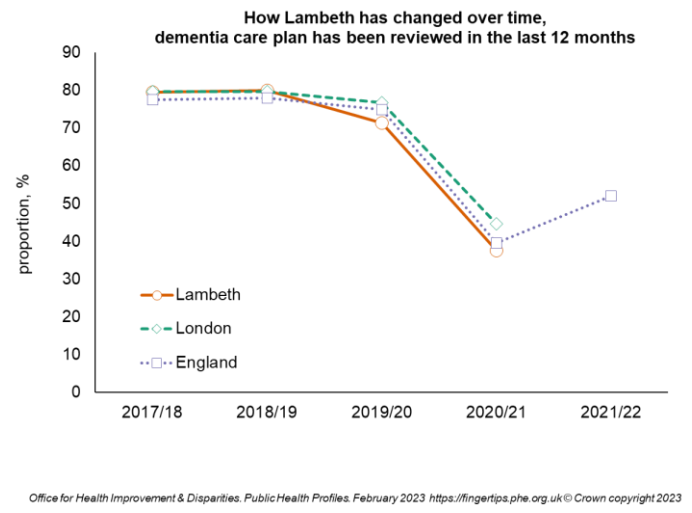
The face-to-face review should focus on support needs of the patient and their carer. In particular the review should address four key issues, an appropriate physical and mental health review for the patient, the carer's needs for information, the impact of caring on the care-giver, communication and co-ordination arrangements with secondary care. Patients with Alzheimer-type dementia do not complain of common physical symptoms, but experience them to the same degree as the general population.

What does the data tell us?

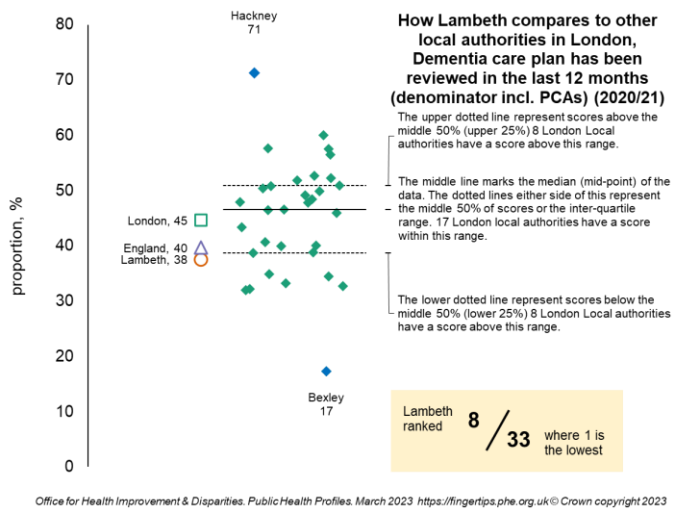
- What is the current picture?**
- In 2020/21 there were 566 patients who had their care plan reviewed face-to-face in Lambeth.
 - A proportion of 38% in Lambeth compared to 45% in London and 40% in England.
 - The proportion for Lambeth is **lower** than London and **similar** to England.

- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for percentage of patients with dementia whose care plan has been reviewed cannot be calculated.
 - When comparing 2020/21 to 2019/20 patients who had their care plan reviewed face-to-face have **decreased** by 48% in Lambeth compared to a 42% **decrease** in London and 47% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years patients who had their care plan reviewed face-to-face have **decreased** by 53% in Lambeth compared to a 44% **decrease** in London and 49% **decrease** in England.

What is happening over time?



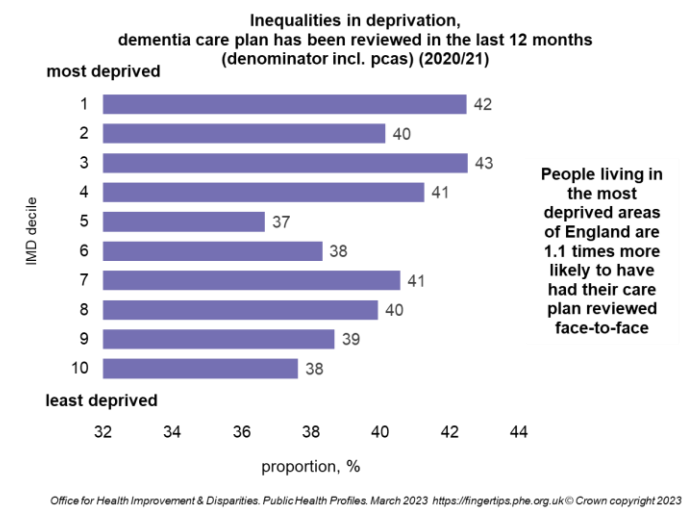
How does Lambeth compare?



- How does Lambeth compare?**
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
 - Values in London range between 17 and 71.
 - Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 33 London local authorities, the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse.
 - Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
 - Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 32 and 71.
 - Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours, the ranking of this indicator does not relate to better or worse, where 1 is the lowest.

- Are there any inequalities?**
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have had their care plan reviewed face-to-face than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

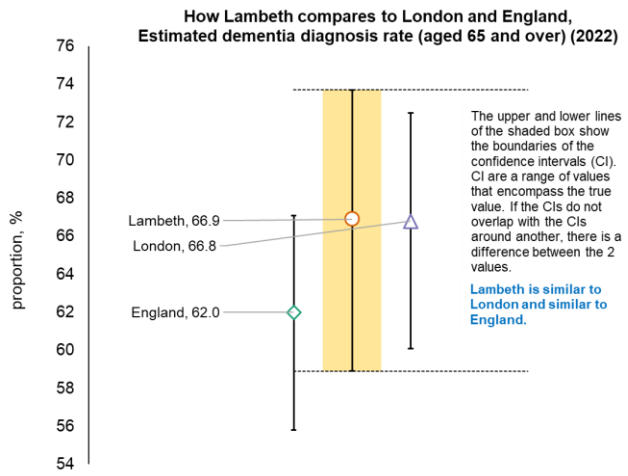
Are there any inequalities?



Estimated dementia diagnosis rate (aged 65 and over)

Polarity - Higher value is better

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

A timely diagnosis of dementia enables people living with dementia, their carers and healthcare staff to plan accordingly and work together to improve health and care outcomes. The estimated dementia diagnosis rate is The rate of persons aged 65 and older with a recorded diagnosis of dementia per person estimated to have dementia given the characteristics of the population and the age and sex specific prevalence rates of the Cognitive Function and Ageing Study II, expressed as a percentage with 95 percent confidence intervals.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022 there were 1243 people aged 65 and over with a recorded diagnosis of dementia in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 66.9% in Lambeth compared to 66.8% in London and 62% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people aged 65 and over with an estimated diagnosis of dementia is no significant change.
- Over the last year people with dementia have **decreased** by 13.3% in Lambeth compared to a 2% **increase** in London and 1% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 4 years people with dementia have **decreased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and 8% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people with dementia have **decreased** by 13% in Lambeth compared to a 6% **decrease** in London and 9% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed too.

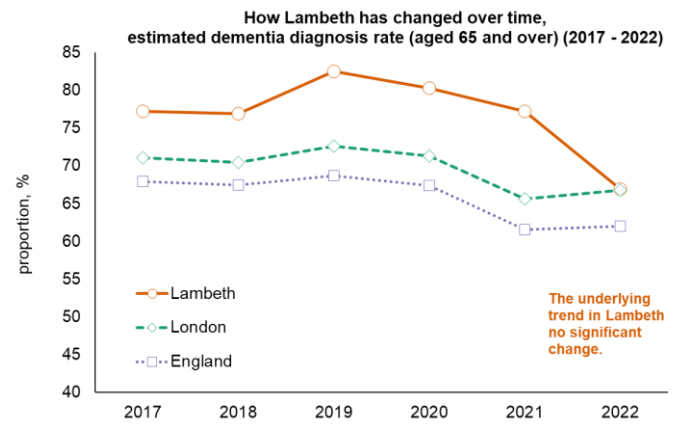
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 26.5 and 82.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 17 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 58.2 and 82.4.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

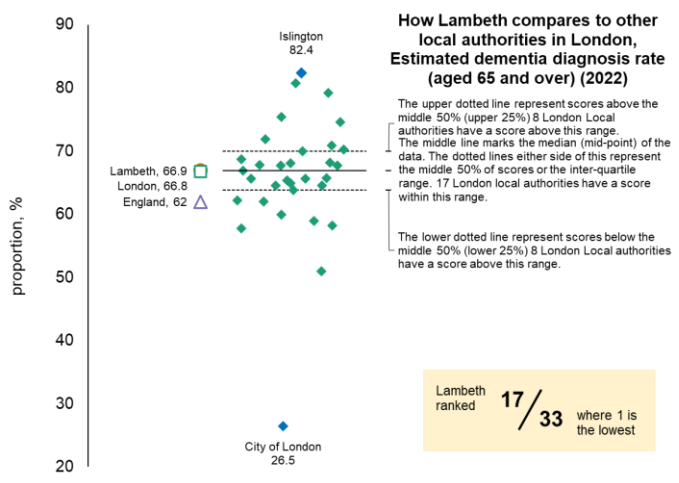
- There are no data at the correct level for inequalities to be calculated

What is happening over time?



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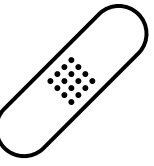
How does Lambeth compare?



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Are there any inequalities?

There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.



4. Falls and fractures

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above, it is estimated about 1 in 3 people aged 65 and above living at home and about 1 in 2 people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

In the UK, about 75,000 hip fractures occur annually at an estimated health and social cost of about £2 billion a year. Only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three ends up leaving their own home and moving to long term care. Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising.

Facts and figures

- In 2020/21 there were 135 people aged 65+ with a recorded hip fracture in the National Hip Fracture database. There is no trend data available for this indicator.
- Compared to England and London rates, Lambeth has a similar rate of hip fractures.
- However, for our population between 65-79 years, the rate of hip fractures is higher than our CIPFA neighbours
- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 525 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over.
- The underlying trend in Lambeth for emergency hospital admissions over time is decreasing and getting better.
- Compared to England and London rates, Lambeth has a similar rate of emergency admissions.
- However, for our population between the ages of 65-79 years, emergency admission rates are higher when compared to London and England.

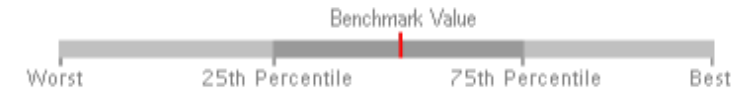
What's the inequality?

- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than males. This difference is statistically significant.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ years than males. This difference is statistically significant.

Falls and fractures

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 — Could not be calculated
 ➔ No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better



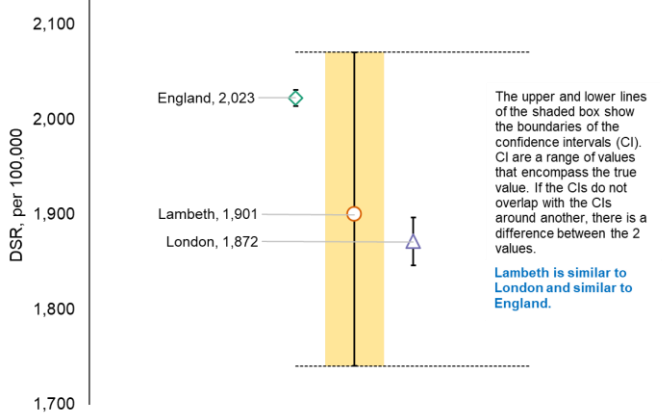
Indicator	Period	Lambeth		Region England		England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	—	560	2,149	2,187	2,100	3,272		1,394
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 to 79 (Persons, 65-79 yrs)	2021/22	—	240	1,209	1,130	993	1,674		687
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 plus (Persons, 80+ yrs)	2021/22	—	320	4,877	5,253	5,311	8,251		3,354
Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	—	135	508	493	551	741		
Hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (Persons, 65-79 yrs)	2021/22	—	55	279	222	236	371		22
Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (Persons, 80+ yrs)	2021/22	—	75	1,171	1,279	1,466	1,897		

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age standardised (DSR) rate per 100,000.

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (2020/21)



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What is the rationale?

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated about 30% people aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 525 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over.
- A DSR, of 1,901 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 1,872 in London and 2,023 in England.
- The DSR, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over is decreasing and getting better.
- Over the last year the number of falls has **increased** by 14% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **increase** in London and a 9% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years number of falls has **decreased** by 21% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **decrease** in London and a 4% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years number of falls have **decreased** by 25% in Lambeth compared to a 21% **decrease** in London and 5% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

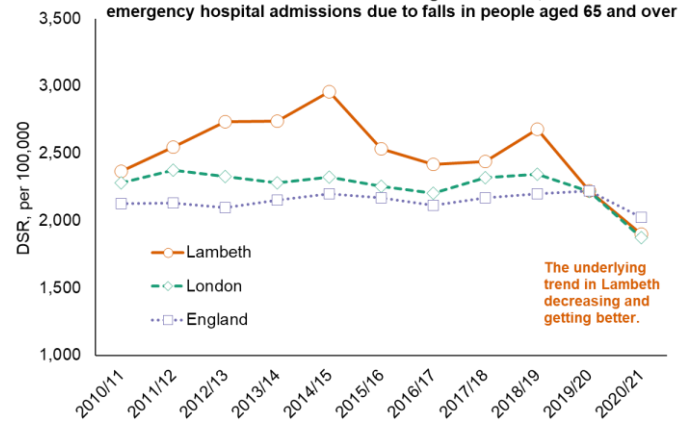
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 1,387 and 2,419.
- Lambeth is ranked 19 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 1,423 and 2,419.
- Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

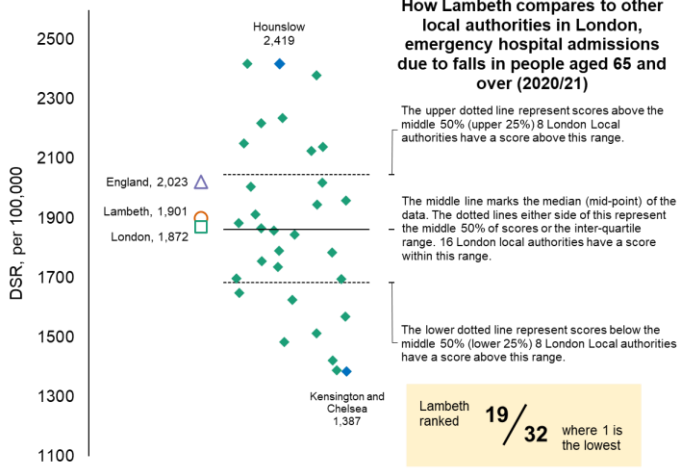
How Lambeth has changed over time, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over



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How does Lambeth compare?

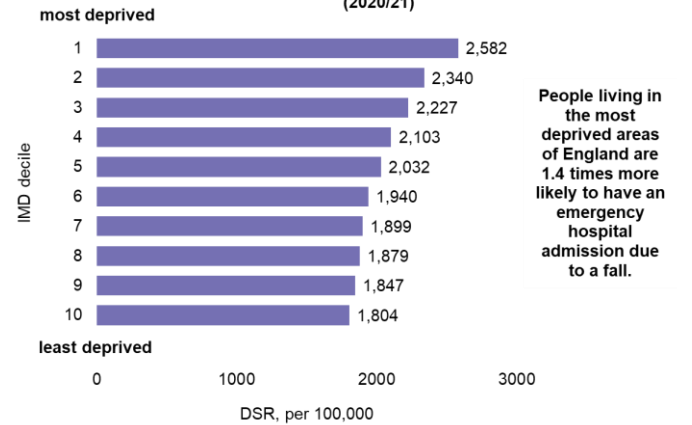
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (2020/21)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (2020/21)



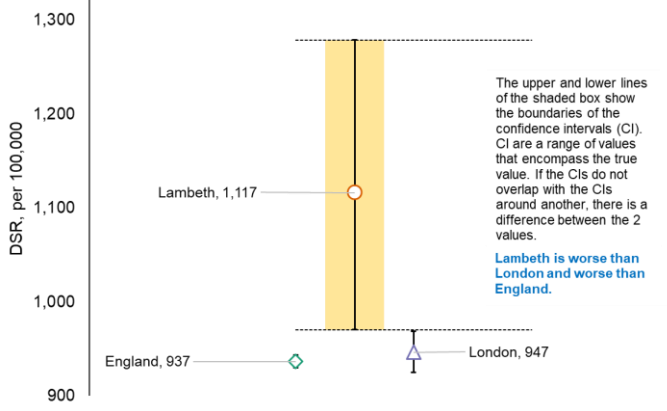
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Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65-79, directly age standardised (DSR) rate per 100,000.

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2020/21)



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What is the rationale?

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated about 30% people aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 210 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79.
- A DSR of 1,117 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 947 in London and 937 in England.
- The DSR, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 is no significant change.
- Over the last year the number of falls has **increased** by 11% in Lambeth compared to a 18% **increase** in London and 10% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years number of falls has **decreased** by 14% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **decrease** in London and 6% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years number of falls have **decreased** by 20% in Lambeth compared to a 18% **decrease** in London and 8% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

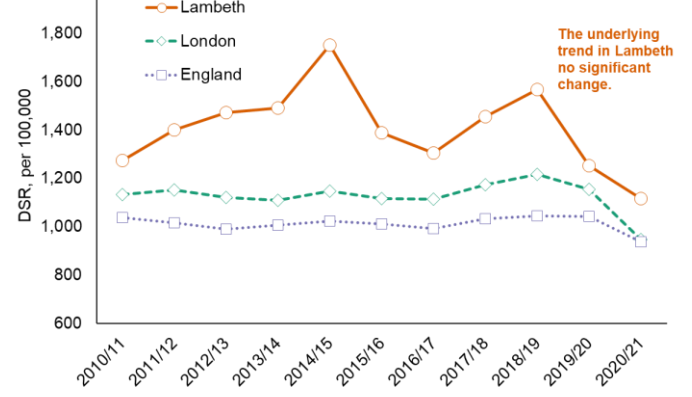
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 651 and 1,222.
- Lambeth is ranked 23 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 788 and 1,222.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 2 times more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

What is happening over time?

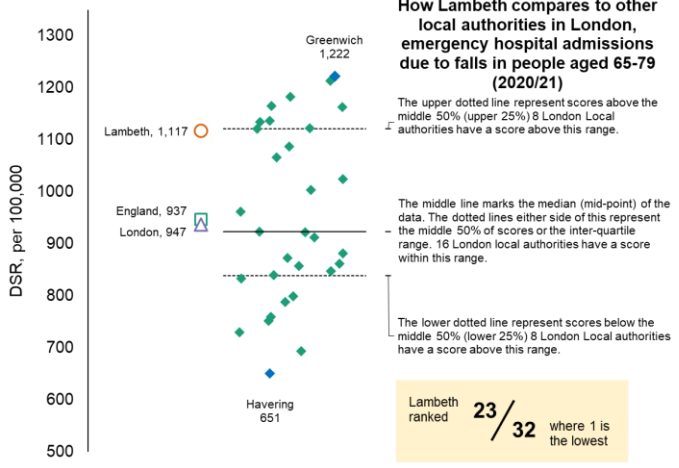
How Lambeth has changed over time, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2010/11 - 2020/21)



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How does Lambeth compare?

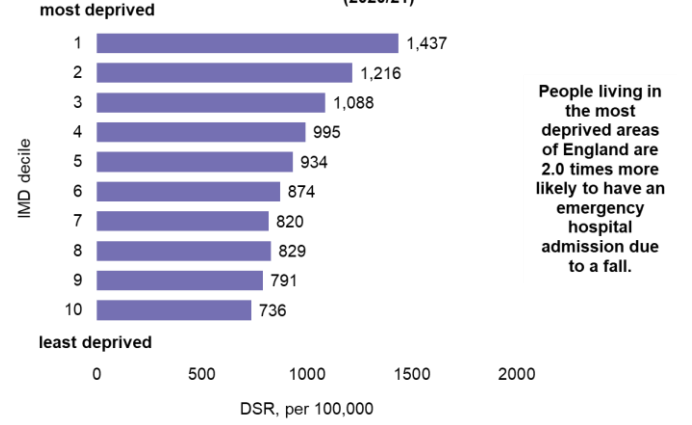
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2020/21)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65-79 (2020/21)

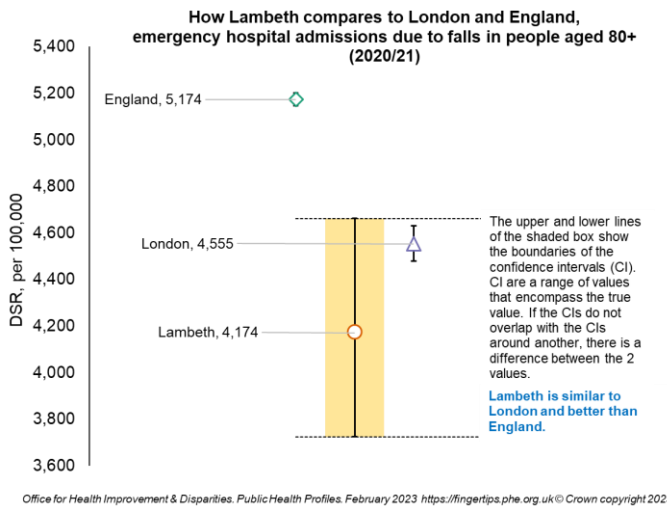


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Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 80+, directly age standardised (DSR) rate per 100,000.

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes. The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated about 30% people aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2020/21 there were 315 emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+.
- A DSR of 4,174 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 4,555 in London and 5,174 in England.
- The DSR, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80+ is decreasing and getting better.
- Over the last year the number of falls has **increased** by 17% in Lambeth compared to a 14% **increase** in London and an 8% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years number of falls has **decreased** by 26% in Lambeth compared to a 15% **decrease** in London and 4% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years number of falls have **decreased** by 29% in Lambeth compared to a 23% **decrease** in London and 3% in England.
- Over the last year Lambeth has positive gap over London and England.

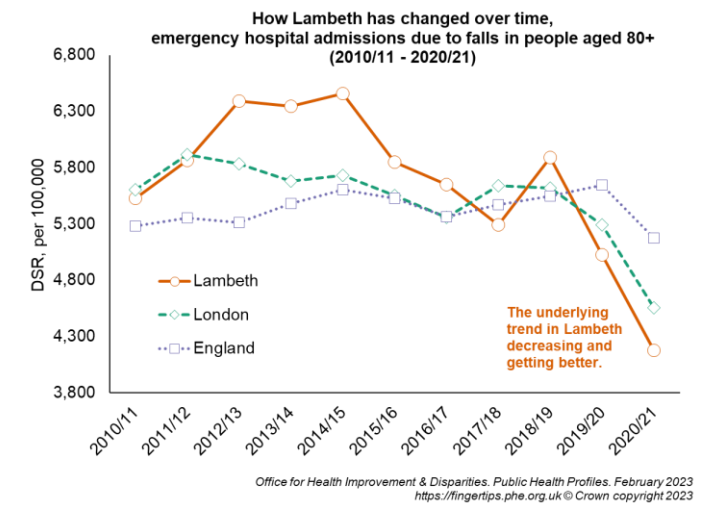
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 3,240 and 6,054.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 3,266 and 5,915.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

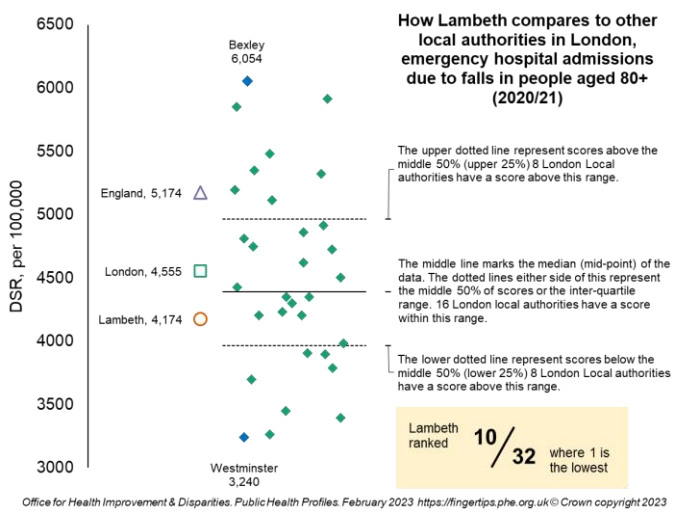
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have an emergency hospital admission due to a fall than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

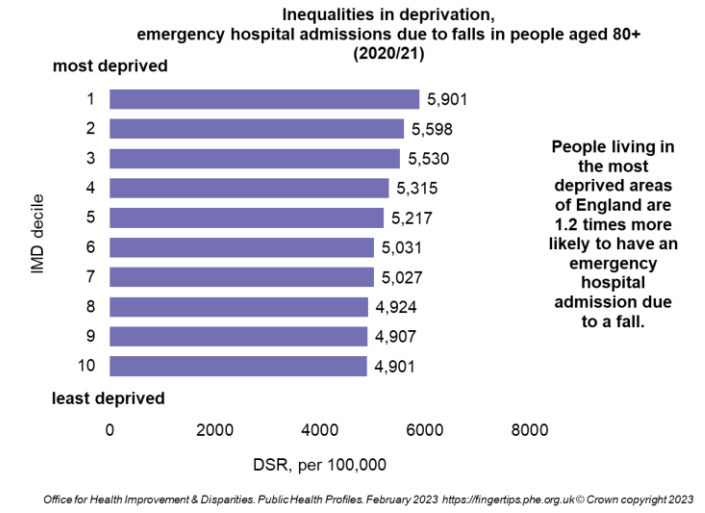
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?

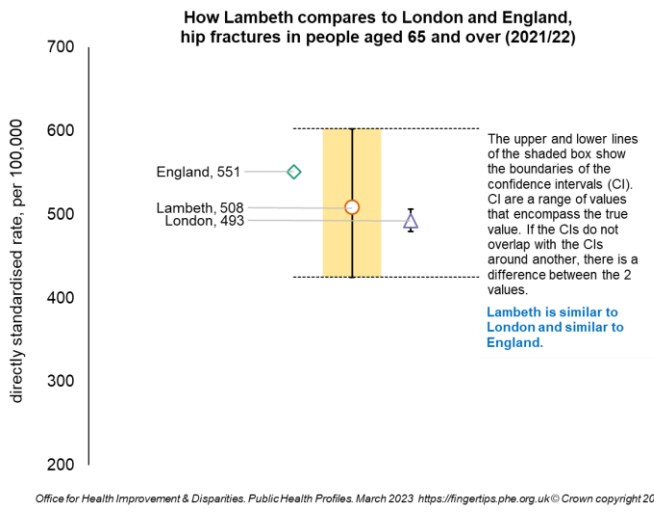


Are there any inequalities?



Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Hip fracture is a debilitating condition. Only one in three sufferers return to their former levels of independence and one in three ends up leaving their own home and moving to long term care. Hip fractures are almost as common and costly as strokes and the incidence is rising. In the UK, about 75,000 hip fractures occur annually at an estimated health and social cost of about £2 billion a year. The National Hip Fracture Database reports mortality from hip fracture is high where about one in ten people with a hip fracture die within 1 month and about one in three within 12 months.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 135 hip fractures in people aged 65 and over in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 508 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 493 in London and 551 in England.
- The directly standardised rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

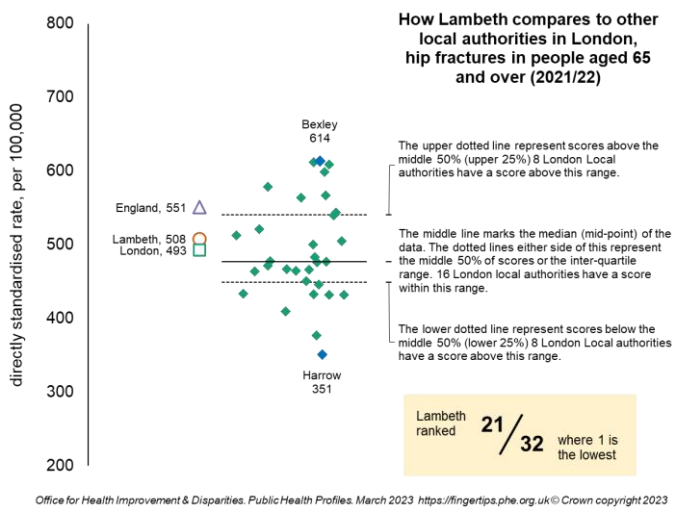
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over cannot be calculated.

What is happening over time?

There is currently no trend data. Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE). Once revised the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

How does Lambeth compare?



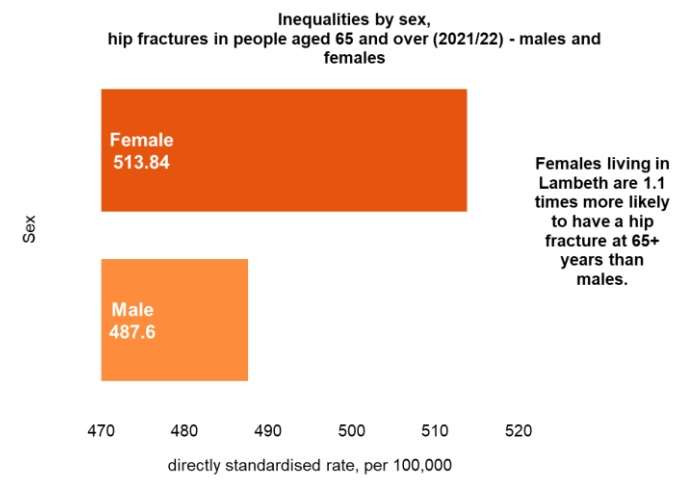
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 351 and 614.
- Lambeth is ranked 21 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 410 and 599.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows females living in Lambeth are more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ years than males. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

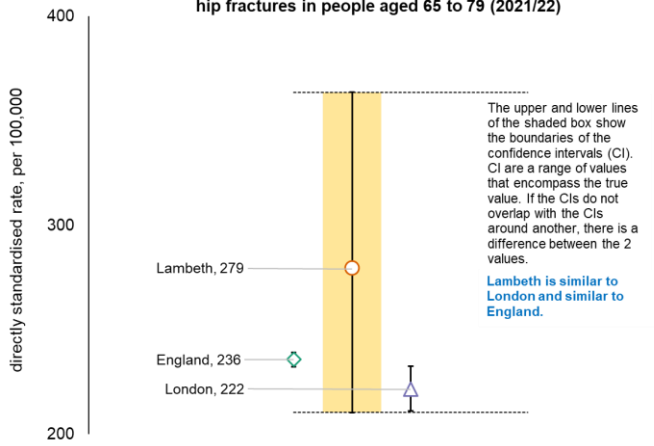
Are there any inequalities?



Hip fractures in people aged 65 - 79

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2021/22)



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What is the rationale?

Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good indication of delaying dependency, and local health and social care services will work together to reduce avoidable admissions. Research suggests where possible people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 55 hip fractures in people aged 65-79 in Lambeth.
- A directly standardised rate of 279.4 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 221.7 in London and 235.8 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for hip fractures in people aged 65-79 is no significant change.
- Between 2020/21 and 2021/22 the mortality rate has **increased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to an 18% **increase** in London and 8% **increase** in England.
- Between 2017/18 and 2021/22 the mortality rate has **decreased** by 6% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and a 4% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2013/14 and 2021/22 the mortality rate has **increased** by 34% in Lambeth compared to a 2% **decrease** in London and a 3% in England.

How does Lambeth compare?

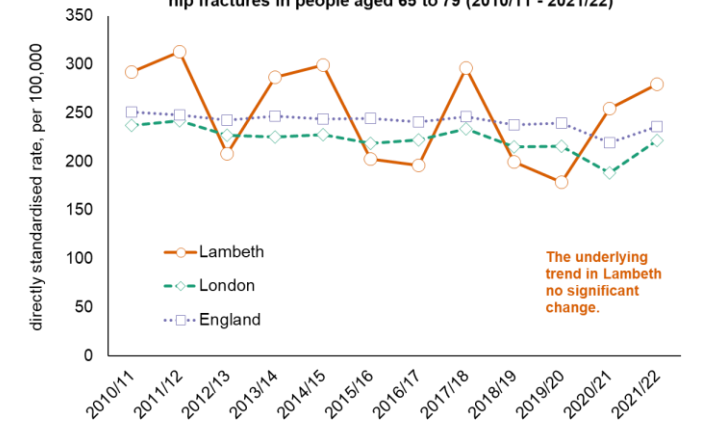
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 154.36 and 304.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 30 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 198.77 and 304.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 14 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.4 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 65-79 than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are 0.8 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 65+ years than females.

What is happening over time?

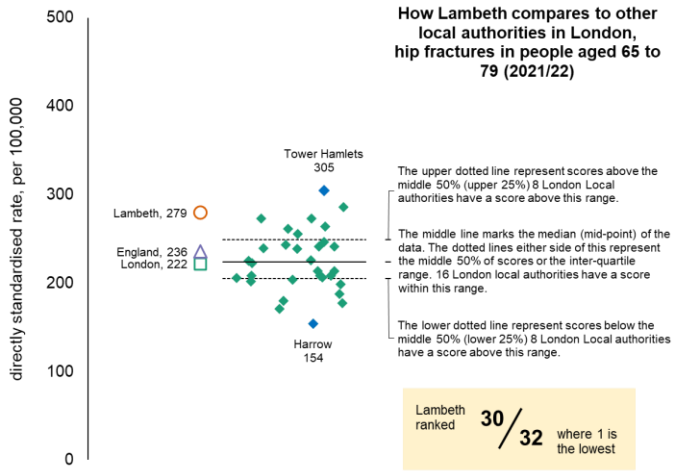
How Lambeth has changed over time, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2010/11 - 2021/22)



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How does Lambeth compare?

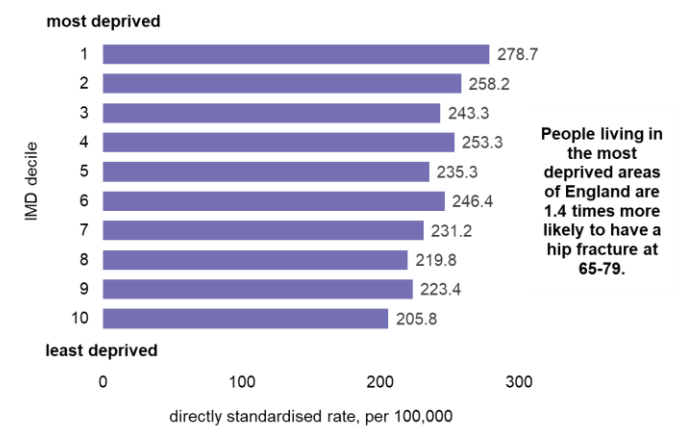
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2021/22)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, hip fractures in people aged 65 to 79 (2021/22)

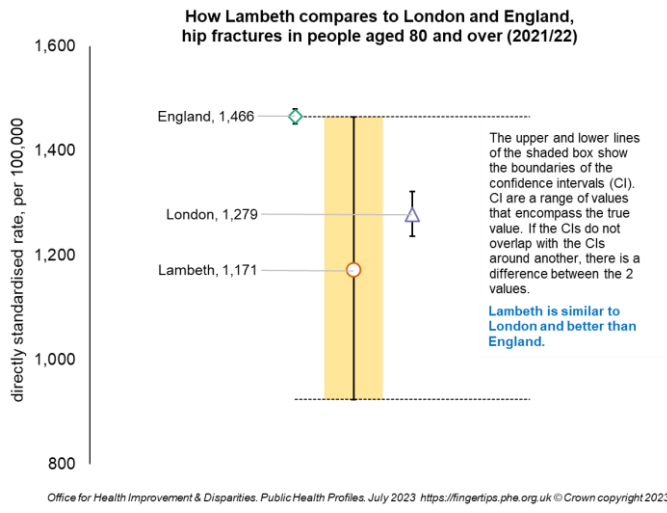


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Hip fractures in people aged 80+

Polarity -
Low value
is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good indication of delaying dependency, and local health and social care services will work together to reduce avoidable admissions. Research suggests where possible people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 75 hip fractures in people aged 80 and over.
- A directly standardised rate 1,171.5 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 1,278.7 in London and 1,465.9 in England.
- The directly standardised rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for hip fractures in people aged 80 and over is no significant change.
- Over the last year the mortality rate has **increased** by 10% in Lambeth compared to a 14% **increase** in London and 3% **increase** in England.
- Over the last 5 years mortality rate has **increased** by 1% in Change compared to a 4% **decrease** in London and 5% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years mortality rate have **decreased** by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 16% **decrease** in London and 10% in England.

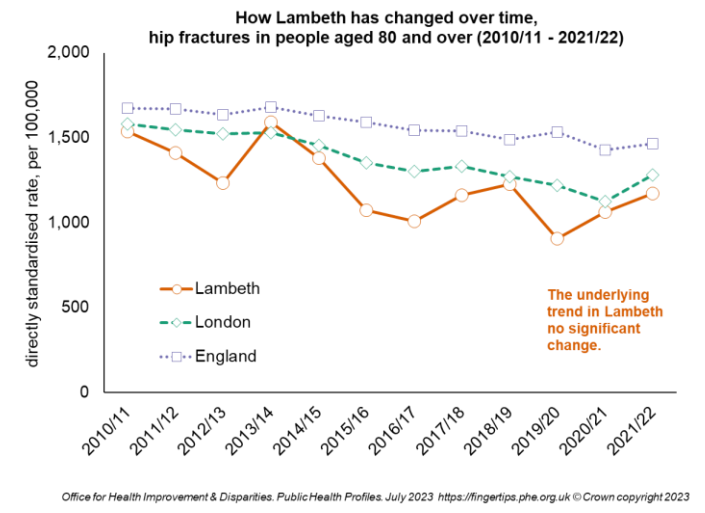
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 921.83 and 1688.14.
- Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 948.62 and 1506.04.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

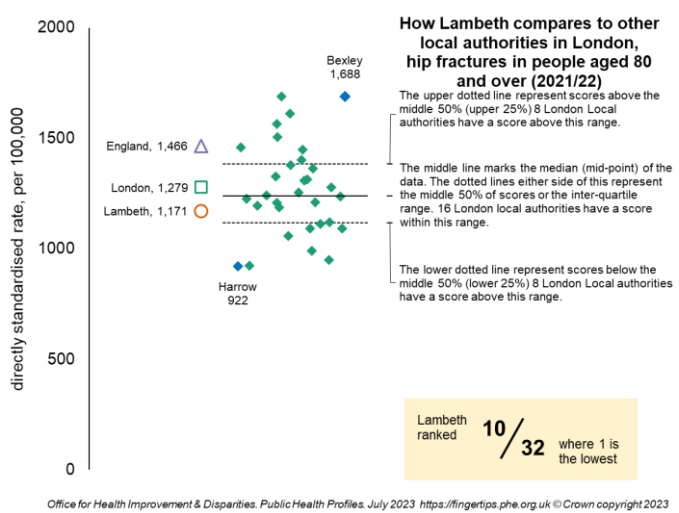
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 1.1 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 80+ than people living in the least deprived areas.
- Local data shows males living in Lambeth are 1.2 times more likely to have a hip fracture at 80+ years than females.

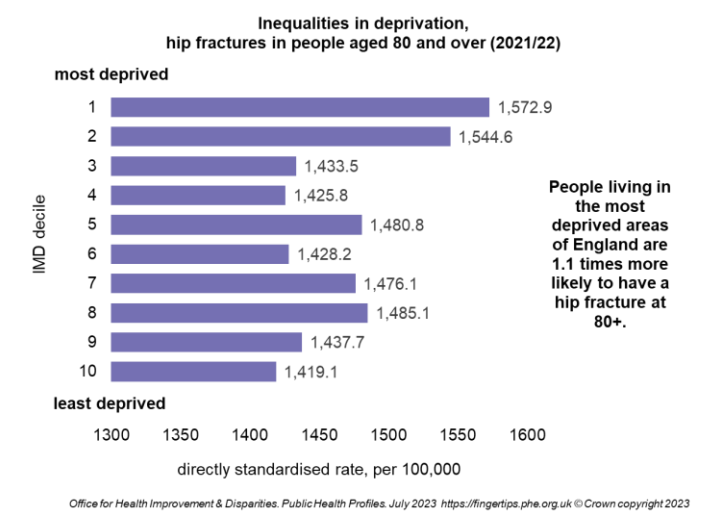
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?





5. Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis

Severe osteoarthritis usually develops gradually over a period of years and causes reduction in mobility and everyday tasks. It is the most common cause for hip replacement surgery and increases the risk of falls and hip fractures. Early identification of this condition is beneficial both for the patient, as a better quality of life is possible if managed effectively, and for health services with the reduction in the number of costly hospital admissions. Osteoporotic fragility fractures can cause substantial pain and severe disability and are associated with decreased life expectancy. Osteoporotic fragility fractures occur most commonly in the spine (vertebrae), hip (proximal femur) and wrist (distal radius).

Facts and figures

- In 2021/22 there were 409 people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis for people aged 50+. The crude rate for Lambeth (0.4%) is lower than London (0.6%) and lower than England (0.9%).
- The overall trend for the number of people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis is increasing over time. This does not mean better or worse as it means more people should be receiving the appropriate care they need.
- In 2020/21 there were an estimated 1,995 people aged 45+ with severe hip osteoarthritis and an estimated 3,749 people aged 45+ with severe knee osteoarthritis. There is no trend data for these indicators.
- Compared to England and London, Lambeth has a lower proportion of people with severe hip or knee osteoarthritis.

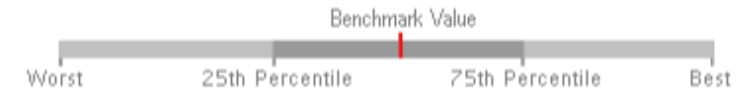
What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are 1.5 times more likely to be on a register for osteoporosis than people living in the most deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.
- For osteoarthritis, the link to deprivation is reversed, where those in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas.

Osteoarthritis & osteoporosis

● Better 95% ● Similar ● Worse 95% ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: — Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↑ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better

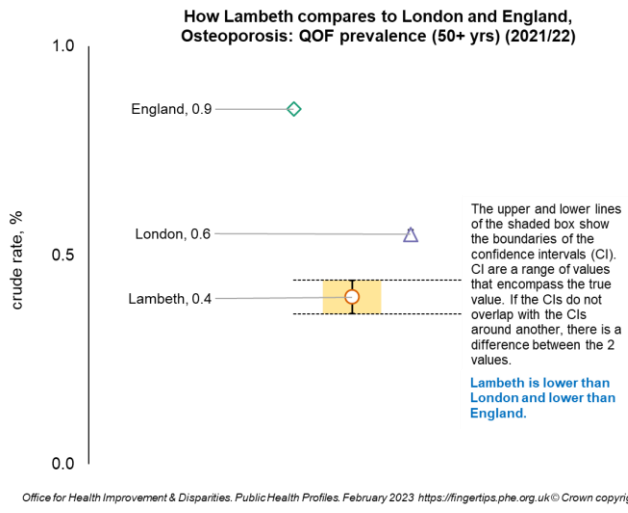


Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	8,142	9.8%	10.5%	10.9%	12.2%		●
Prevalence of severe hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	1,995	2.4%	2.9%	3.2%	4.0%		●
Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	12,978	15.7%	17.0%	18.2%	20.9%		●
Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (Persons, 45+ yrs)	2012	—	3,749	4.5%	5.4%	6.1%	7.7%		●

The percentage of patients with osteoporosis, as recorded on practice disease register, from all patients aged 50 or older.

For this indicator higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



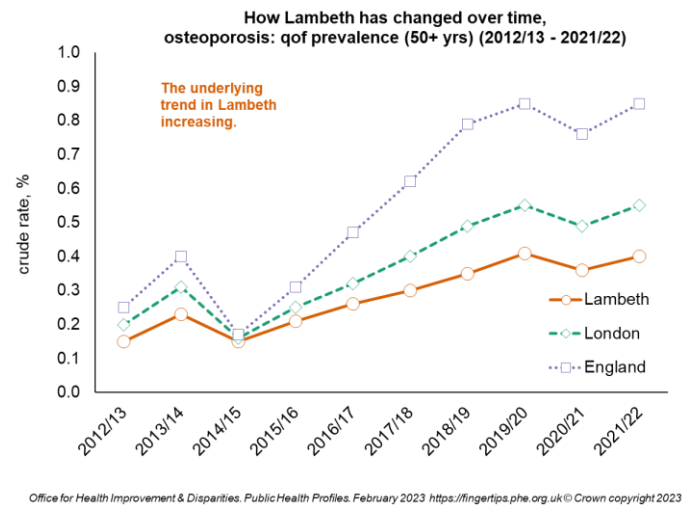
What is the rationale?

Osteoporotic fragility fractures can cause substantial pain and severe disability and are associated with decreased life expectancy. Osteoporotic fragility fractures occur most commonly in the spine (vertebrae), hip (proximal femur) and wrist (distal radius). They also occur in the arm (humerus), pelvis, ribs and other bones.

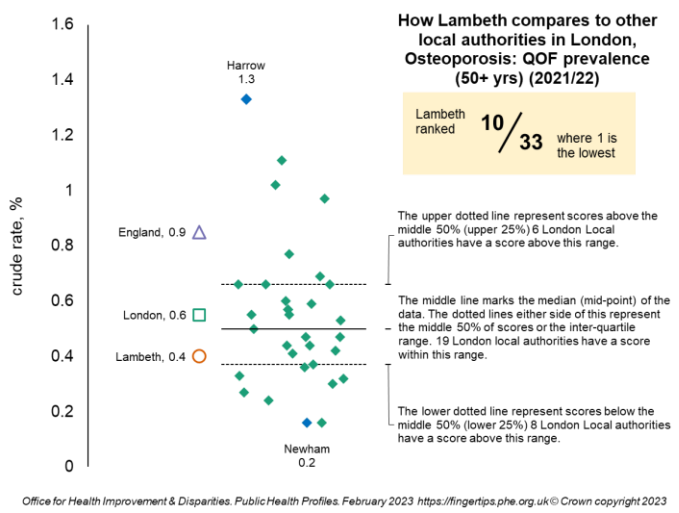
What does the data tell us?

- ### What is the current picture?
- In Lambeth in 2021/22 there were 409 people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis.
 - A crude rate of 0.4% in Lambeth compared to 0.6% in London and 0.9% in England.
 - The crude rate for Lambeth is **lower** than London and **lower** than England.
- ### What is happening over time?
- The underlying trend for people aged 50 or older recorded on a practice disease register for osteoporosis is increasing.
 - Over the last year people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis have **increased** by 11.1% in Lambeth compared to a 12% have **increased** in London and 12% have **increased** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis have **increased** by 33% in Lambeth compared to a 38% **increase** in London and 37% **increase** in England.
 - Over the last 10 years people on a practice disease register for osteoporosis have **increased** by 167% in Lambeth compared to a 175% **increase** in London and 240% **increase** in England.
 - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

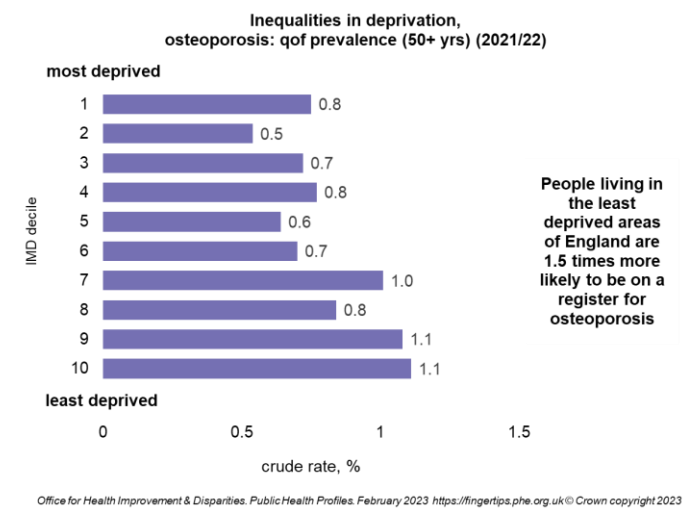
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



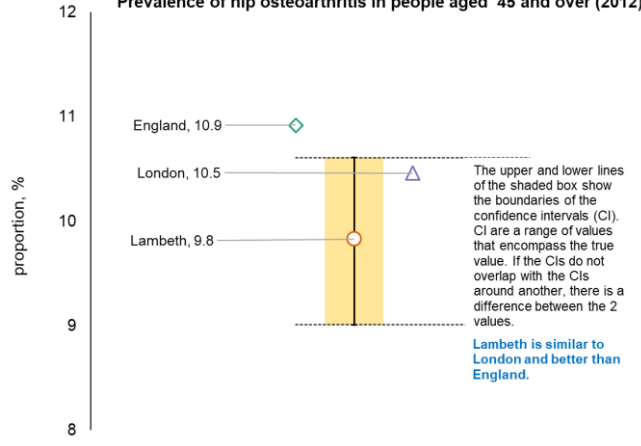
Are there any inequalities?



Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of osteoarthritis of the hip in adults. Severe osteoarthritis usually develops gradually over a period of years and causes reduction in mobility and everyday tasks. It is the most common cause for hip replacement surgery and increases the risk of falls and hip fractures. Early identification of this condition is beneficial both for the patient, as a better quality of life is possible if managed effectively, and for health services with the reduction in the number of costly hospital admissions.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 8142 people over 45 with hip osteoarthritis in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 9.8% in Lambeth compared to 10.5% in London and 10.9% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

What is happening over time?

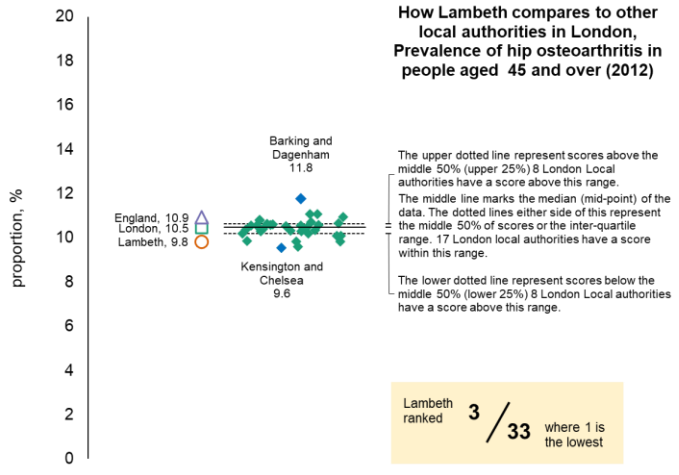
- The underlying trend for people, over 45 years old, with knee osteoarthritis cannot be calculated.

What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

How does Lambeth compare?

How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, Prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)



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How does Lambeth compare?

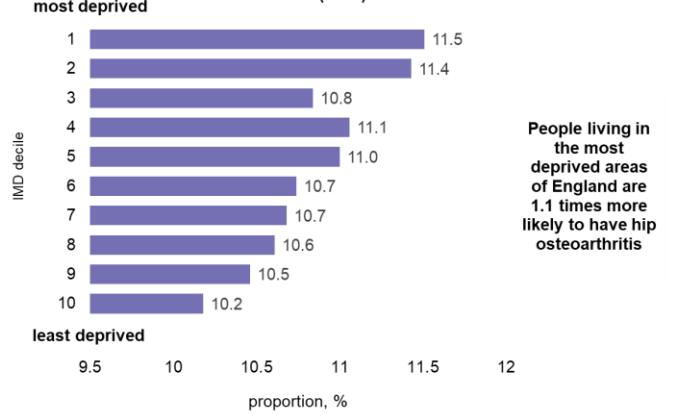
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 9.6 and 11.8.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the best.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 9.8 and 11.
- Lambeth is ranked 1 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have hip osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, prevalence of hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)

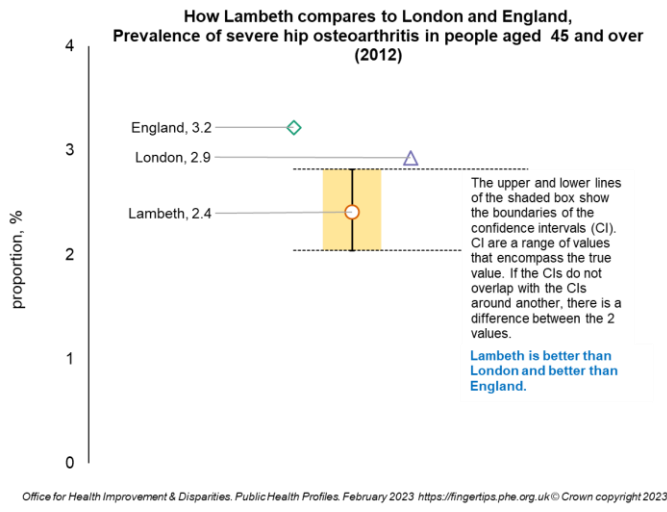


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Prevalence of severe hip osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of severe osteoarthritis of the hip in adults. Severe osteoarthritis usually develops gradually over a period of years and causes reduction in mobility and everyday tasks. It is the most common cause for hip replacement surgery and increases the risk of falls and hip fractures. Early identification of this condition is beneficial both for the patient, as a better quality of life is possible if managed effectively, and for health services with the reduction in the number of costly hospital admissions.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 1995 people over 45 with severe hip osteoarthritis in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 2.4% in Lambeth compared to 2.9% in London and 3.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **better** than London and **better** than England.

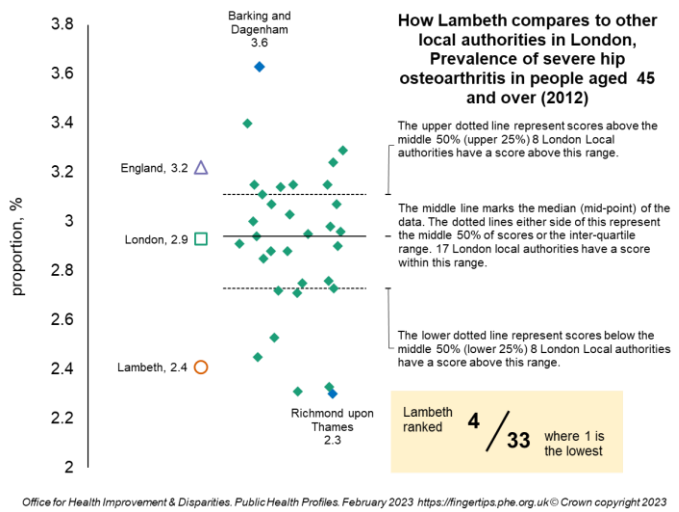
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for severe hip osteoarthritis in people over 45 cannot be calculated.

What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

How does Lambeth compare?



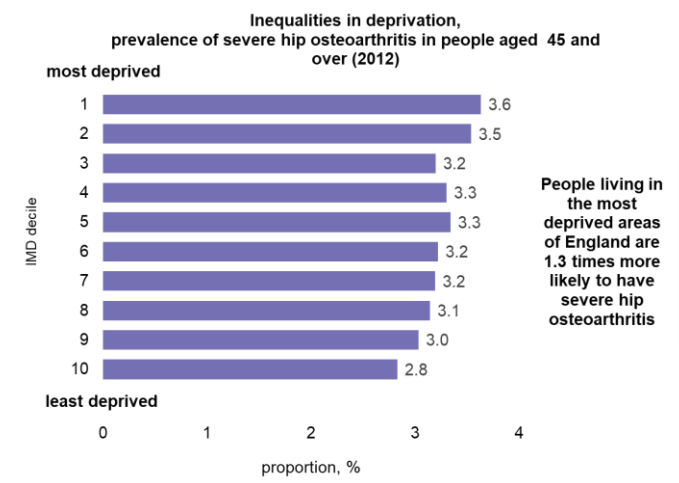
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 2.3 and 3.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 2.3 and 3.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have severe hip osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

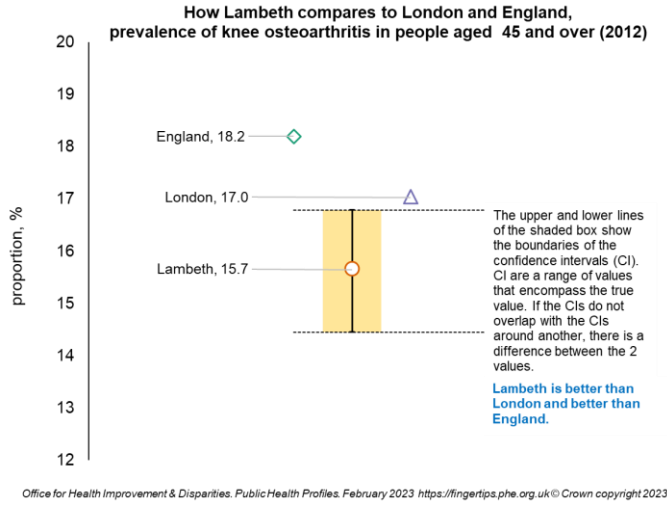
Are there any inequalities?



Prevalence of knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of osteoarthritis of the knee in adults. Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease. Knee osteoarthritis causes pain, swelling, stiffness and reduced mobility may affect quality of life. It is estimated over 6.5million people suffer with osteoarthritis. Of those people 4.1 million have osteoarthritis of the knee, making knee osteoarthritis the most common form of osteoarthritis.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 12,978 people, over 45 years old, with knee osteoarthritis in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 15.7% in Lambeth compared to 17.0% in London and 18.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **better** than London and **better** than England.

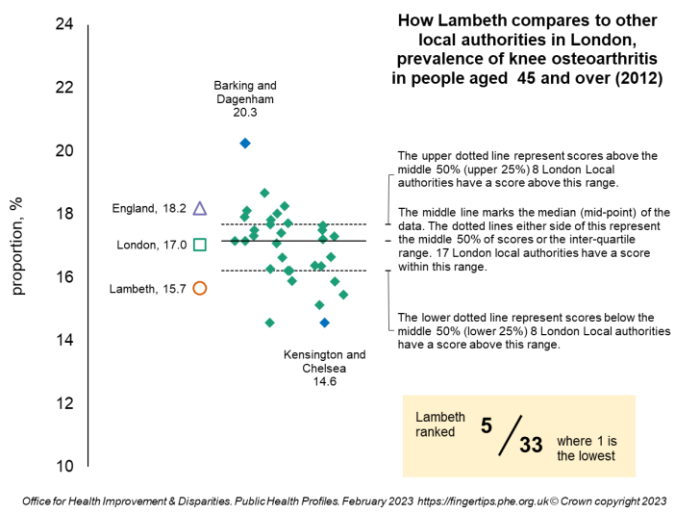
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people, over 45 years old, with knee osteoarthritis cannot be calculated.

What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

How does Lambeth compare?



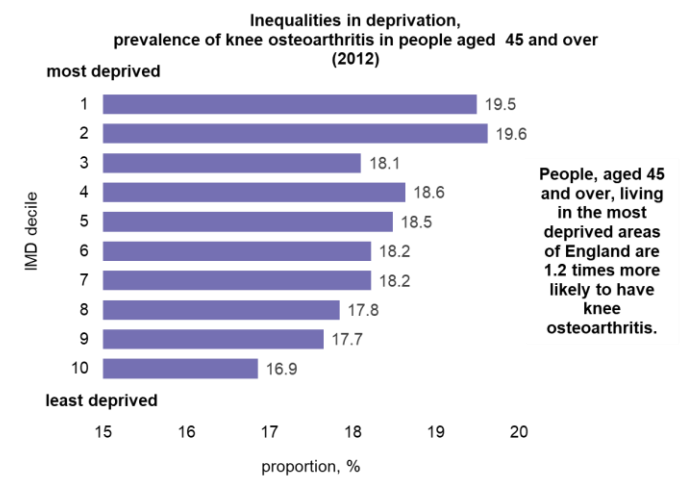
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 14.6 and 20.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 15.1 and 18.3.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have knee osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

Are there any inequalities?

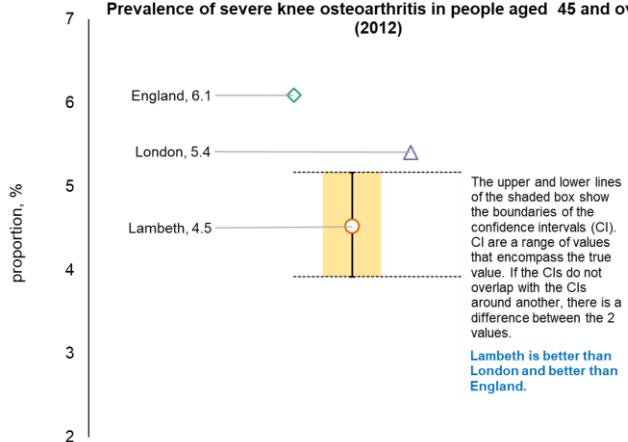


Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, Prevalence of severe knee osteoarthritis in people aged 45 and over (2012)



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What is the rationale?

This indicator is designed to measure overall rates of severe osteoarthritis of the knee in adults. Severe osteoarthritis usually develops over a period of years and causes extreme pain and discomfort while doing simple movements such as walking or at rest. It is estimated 1.4 million people have severe osteoarthritis of the knee. Early identification of this condition is beneficial as it gives a better quality of life if managed effectively, and reduces the number of costly hospital admissions.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2012 there were 3749 people over 45 with severe knee osteoarthritis in Lambeth
- A proportion of 4.5% in Lambeth compared to 5.4% in London and 6.1% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is **better** than London and **better** than England.

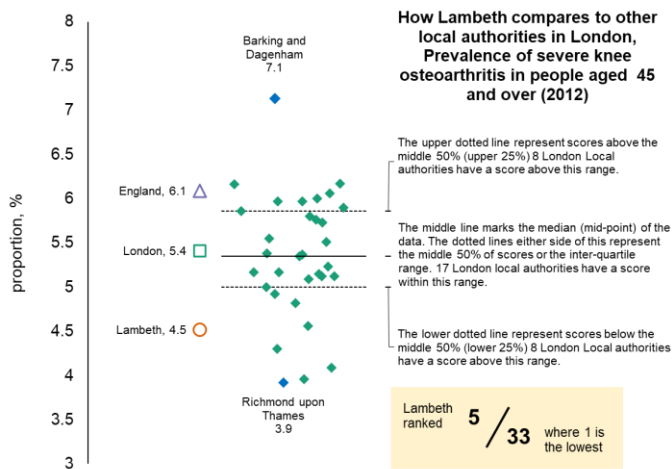
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for severe knee osteoarthritis in people over 45 cannot be calculated.

What is happening over time?

No trend data for this indicator

How does Lambeth compare?



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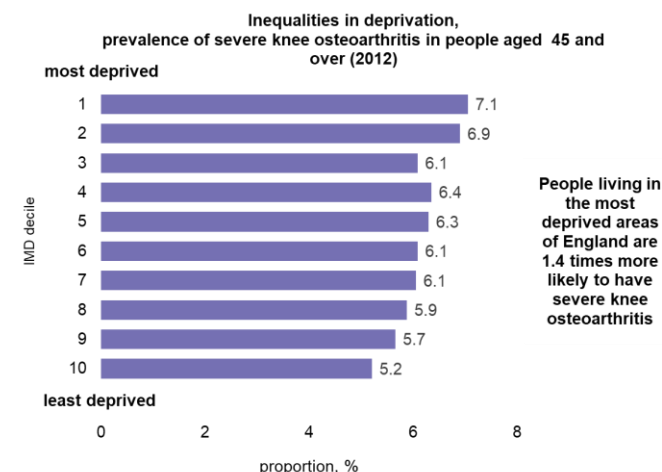
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 3.9 and 7.1.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the best.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 4.1 and 6.2.
- Lambeth is ranked 3 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

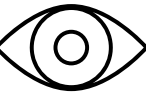
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have severe knee osteoarthritis than people living in the least deprived areas. This difference is statistically significant based on the confidence intervals of each value.

Are there any inequalities?



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6. Sight loss

Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. The research implies the take-up of sight tests is lower than would be expected. This is particularly the case within areas of social deprivation. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

Facts and figures

- In 2020/21 there were 165 people aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted in Lambeth. There is no trend data for this indicator.
- The rate of people (65-74) who are registered blind or partially sighted in Lambeth is higher than London and England and is in the top 25% of London local authorities. However, this does not indicate better or worse as it is simply the number of people who are registered blind or partially sighted.
- In 2020/21 the crude rate for preventable sight loss due to age related macular degeneration in Lambeth is similar to London and better than England. Lambeth's rate is in the lower 25% of London local authorities, where a lower value is better.
- The trend for age related macular degenerative sight loss appears to be decreasing since 2017/18.
- In 2020/21 the crude rate for new certifications of visual impairment due to glaucoma was similar to London and similar to England. However, the rate was in the top 25% of London local authorities, where a lower value is better.

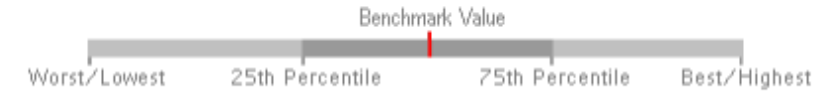
What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are 2 times more likely to be registered blind or partially sighted than people living in the least deprived areas.
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be certified as visually impaired due to glaucoma than people living in the least deprived areas.

Sight loss

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ● Lower
 ● Similar
 ● Higher
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 – Could not be calculated
 → No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better
 ↑ Increasing
 ↓ Decreasing

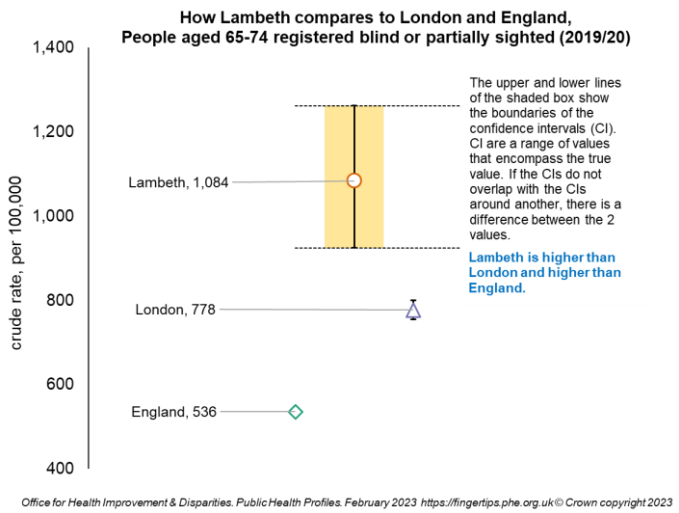


Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst/ Lowest	Range	Best/ Highest
People aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted (Persons, 65-74 yrs)	2019/20	–	165	1,084	778	536	59		
People aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted (Persons, 75+ yrs)	2019/20	–	485	3,951	4,267	3,429	393		
Preventable sight loss: age related macular degeneration (AMD) (Persons, 65+ yrs)	2021/22	–	16	58.2	93.4*	103.8	185.9		3
Preventable sight loss: glaucoma (Persons, 40+ yrs)	2021/22	–	23	18.8	13.5*	12.6	29.5		0.0

People aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted, crude rate per 100,000

This indicator is higher or lower than this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



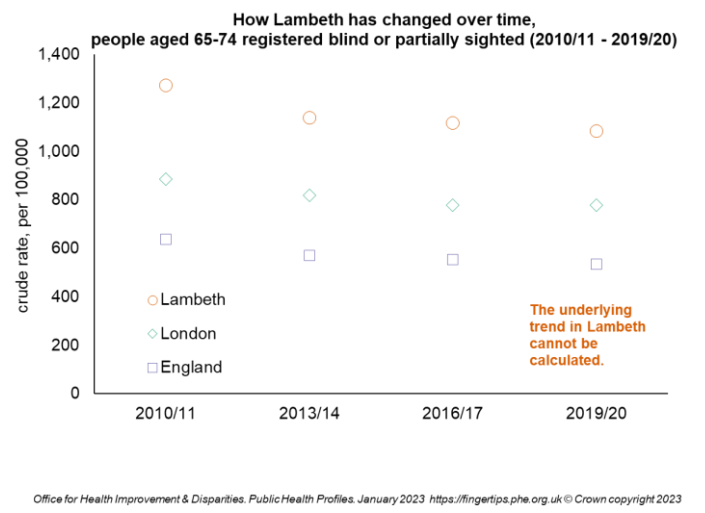
What is the rationale?

Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. The research implies the take-up of sight tests is lower than would be expected. This is particularly the case within areas of social deprivation. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

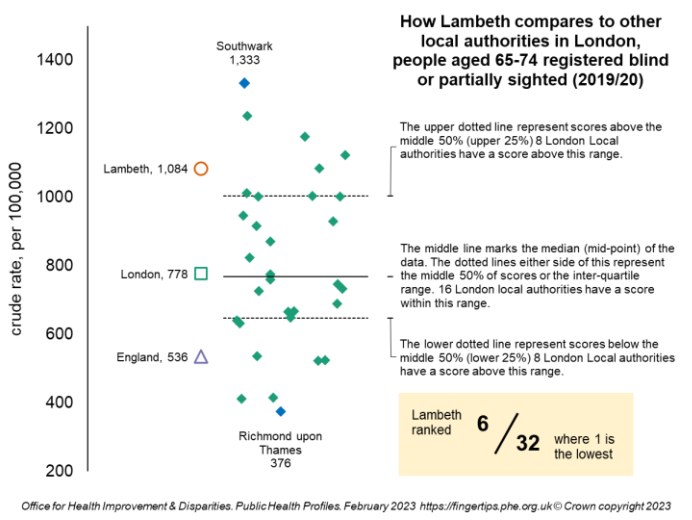
What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2019/20 there were 165 people aged 65-74 registered blind or partially sighted.
 - A crude rate of 1,084 per 100,000 in Lambeth compared to 778 in London and 536 in England.
 - The crude rate for Lambeth is **higher** than London and **higher** than England.
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend cannot be calculated.
 - Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 0.01% **increase** in London and a 3% **decrease** in England.
 - Between 2013/4 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 5% **decrease** in London and a 6% **decrease** in England.
 - Between 2010/11 and 2019/20 years the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 15% in Lambeth compared to a 12% **decrease** in London and a 16% **decrease** in England.
 - Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the difference between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the difference between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

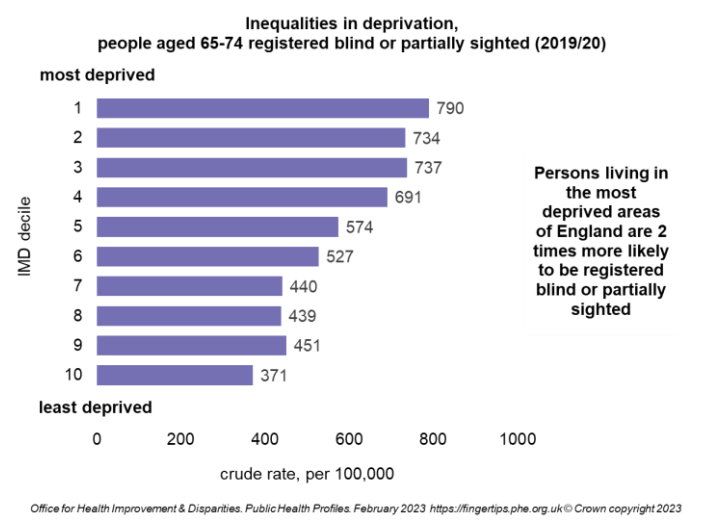
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



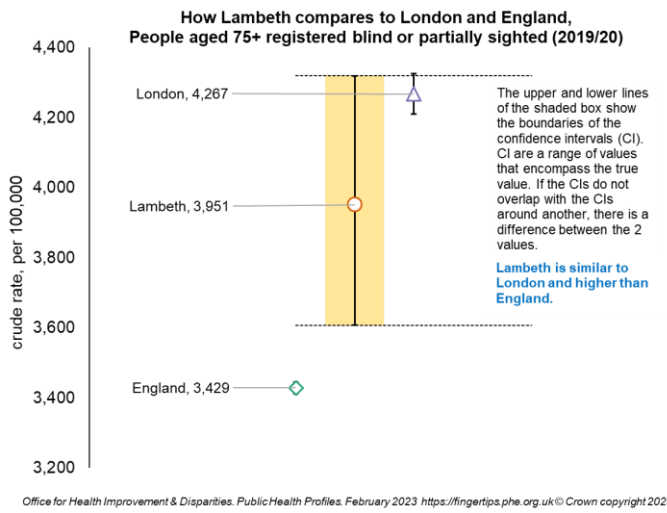
Are there any inequalities?



People aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted, crude rate per 100,000

This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. The research implies the take-up of sight tests is lower than would be expected. This is particularly the case within areas of social deprivation. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

What does the data tell us?

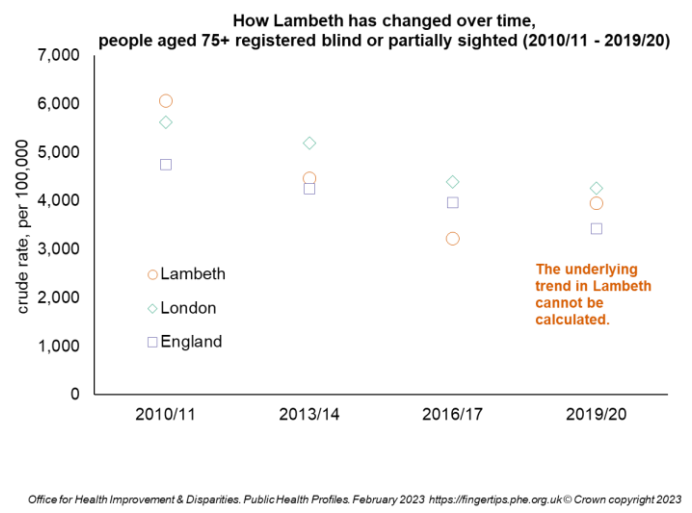
What is the current picture?

- In 2019/20 there were 485 people aged 75+ registered blind or partially sighted.
- A crude rate of 3,951 in Lambeth compared to 4,267 in London and 3,429 in England.
- The crude rate for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **higher** than England.

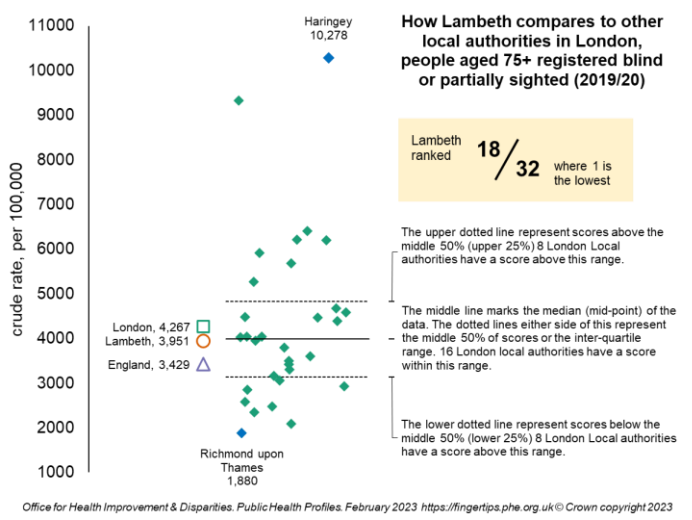
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend cannot be calculated.
- Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **increased** by 23% in Lambeth compared to a 3% **decrease** in London and a 13% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2013/4 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have **decreased** by 12% in Lambeth compared to an 18% **decrease** in London and a 19% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2010/11 and 2019/20 the number of registered blind or partially sighted have decreased by 35% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and a 28% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2016/17 and 2019/20 the difference between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the difference between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

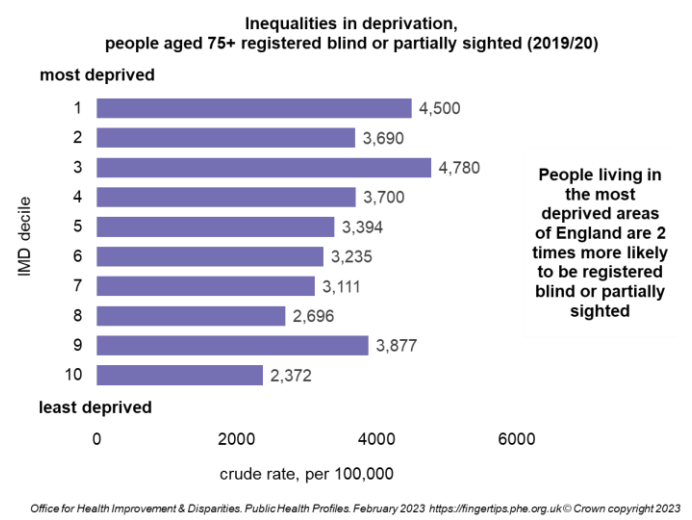
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?

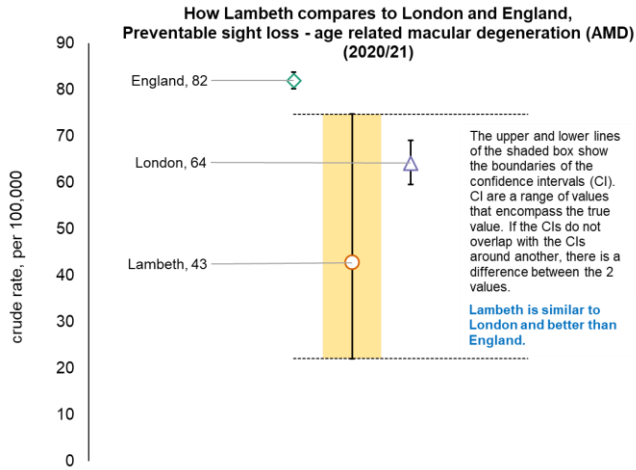


Are there any inequalities?



Preventable sight loss - age related macular degeneration 65+ (AMD)

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

Prevention of sight loss will help people maintain independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently. Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020/21 there were 12 people visually impaired because of AMD
- A crude rate, per 100,000 of 43 in Lambeth compared to 60 in London and 82 in England.
- The crude rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people certified as visually impaired due to AMD is no significant change.
- Over the last year people visually impaired because of AMD have **decreased** by 27% in Lambeth compared to a 22% **decrease** in London and 22% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 5 years people visually impaired because of AMD have **decreased** by 48% in Lambeth compared to a 24% **decrease** in London and 26% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last 10 years people visually impaired because of AMD have **decreased** by 57% in Lambeth compared to a 36% **decrease** in London and 37% **decrease** in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

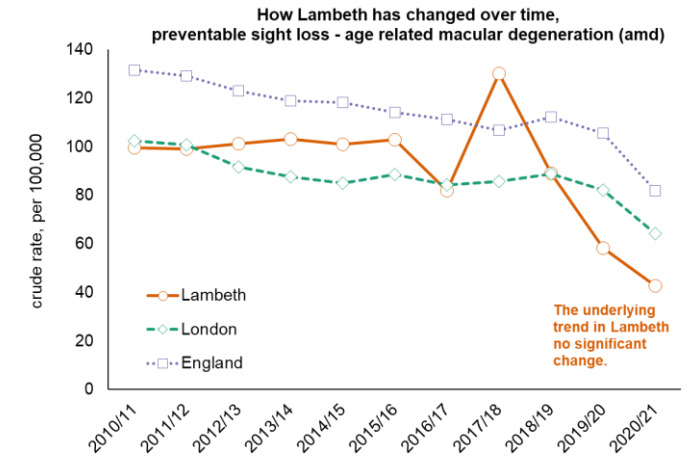
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **lower** value.
- Values in London range between 25 and 137.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 25 and 127.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

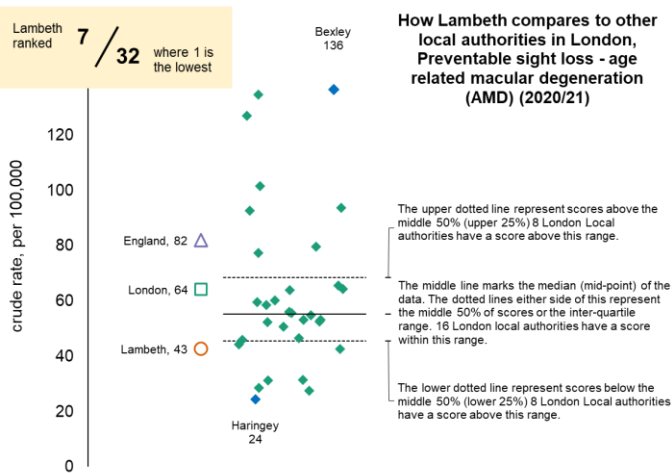
- National data shows does not show a clear inequality based on deprivation decile.

What is happening over time?



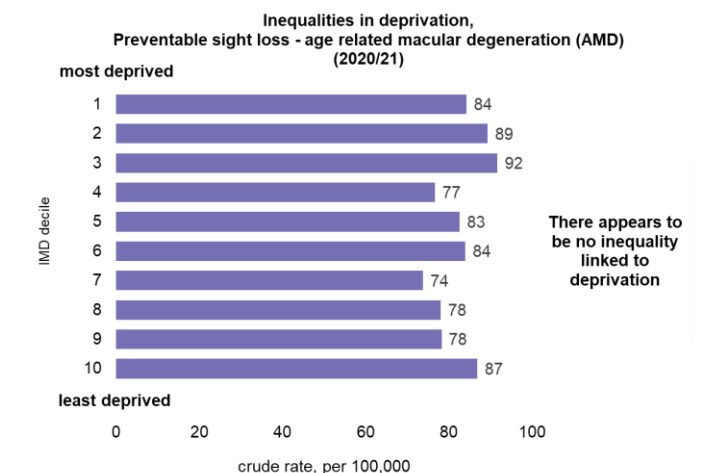
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How does Lambeth compare?



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Are there any inequalities?

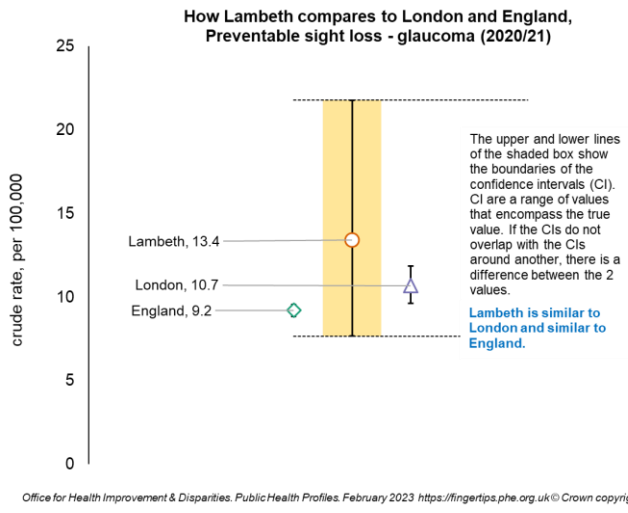


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Preventable sight loss - New Certifications of Visual Impairment (CVI) due to glaucoma aged 40+, rate per 100,000 population

Polarity - Lower value is better

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

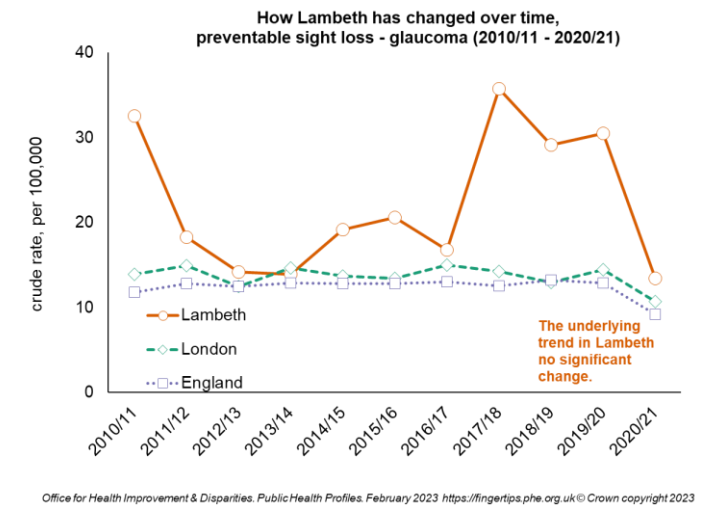
Prevention of sight loss will help people maintain independent lives as far as possible and reduce needs for social care support, which would be necessary if sight was lost permanently. Research by the Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB) suggests 50% of cases of blindness and serious sight loss could be prevented if detected and treated in time. Low take-up of sight tests can lead to later detection of preventable conditions and increased sight loss due to late intervention.

What does the data tell us?

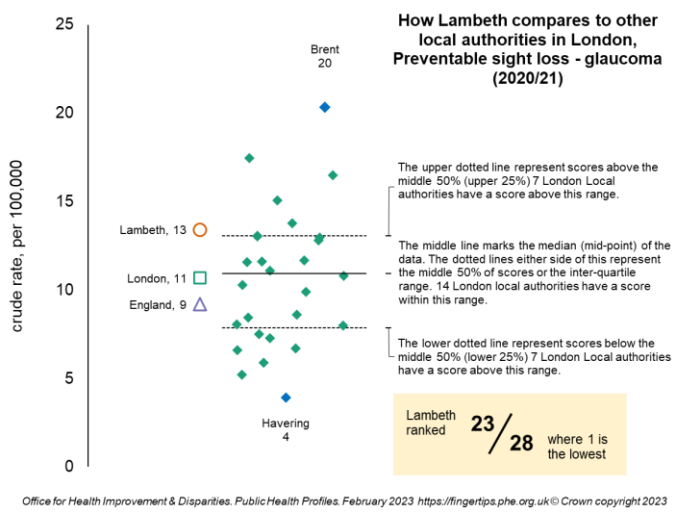
- ### What is the current picture?
- In 2020/21 there were 16 people visually impaired because of glaucoma
 - A crude rate, per 100,000 of 13.4 in Lambeth compared to 10.7 in London and 9.2 in England.
 - The crude rate, per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **similar** to England.

- ### What is happening over time?
- The underlying trend for people (40+) certified as visually impaired due to glaucoma is no significant change.
 - Over the last year people visually impaired because of glaucoma have **decreased** by 56% in Lambeth compared to a 26% have **decreased** in London and 29% have **decreased** in England.
 - Over the last 5 years people visually impaired because of glaucoma have **decreased** by 20% in Lambeth compared to a 29% **decrease** in London and 30% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last 10 years people visually impaired because of glaucoma have **decreased** by 27% in Lambeth compared to a 28% **decrease** in London and 28% **decrease** in England.
 - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

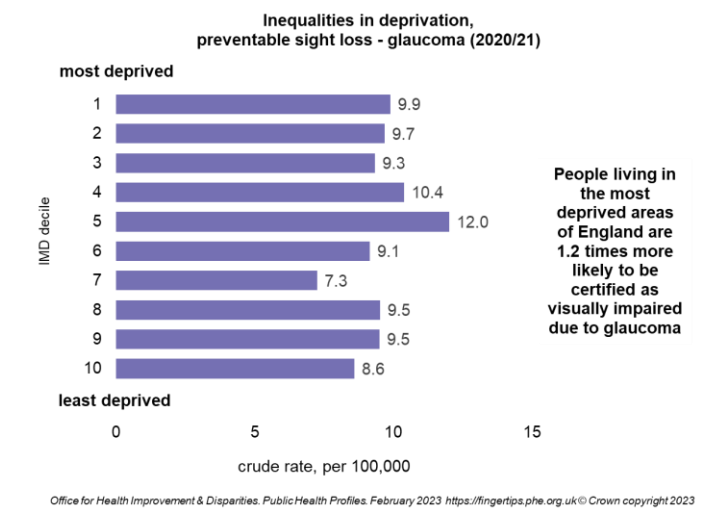
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?





7. Wellbeing of carers

The 'Prime Minister's 2020 Challenge on Dementia' reports carers of people with dementia should be made aware of and offered the opportunity for respite, education, training, emotional and psychological support so they feel able to cope with their caring responsibilities and to have a life alongside caring.

This is related to quality of life for carers looking after people with dementia and supports a number of the most important outcomes identified by carers themselves to which adult social care contributes

Facts and figures

- Lambeth's carer-reported score is similar to London and England. The trend data for this indicator appears to show a decrease since 2014/15 but there is not a statistical trend associated with this indicator.

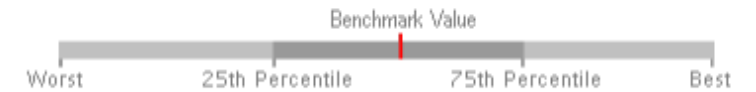
What's the inequality?

- No available data

Wellbeing of carers

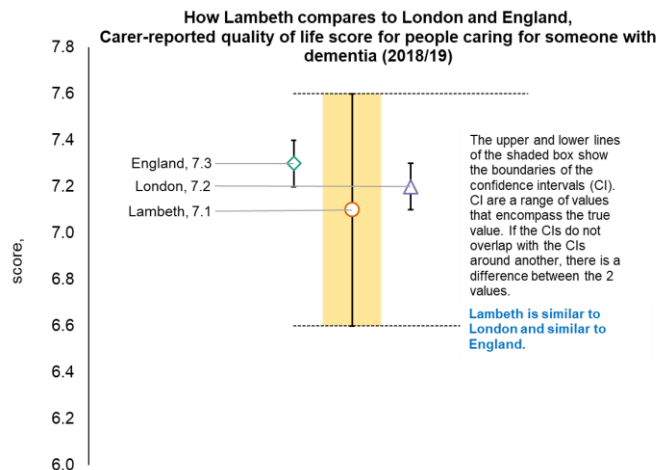
● Better 95% ● Similar ● Worse 95% ○ Not applicable

Recent trends: – Could not be calculated → No significant change ↑ Increasing & getting worse ↑ Increasing & getting better ↓ Decreasing & getting worse ↓ Decreasing & getting better



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Carer-reported quality of life score for people caring for someone with dementia (Persons, 18+ yrs)	2018/19	–	-	7.10	7.20	7.30	6.10		0

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

This measure gives an overarching view of the quality of life of carers based on outcomes identified through research by the Personal Social Services Research Unit. This is a current measure related to quality of life for carers looking after people with dementia

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- A score of 7.1 in Lambeth compared to 7.2 in London and 7.3 in England.
- The score for Lambeth is similar to London and **similar** to England.

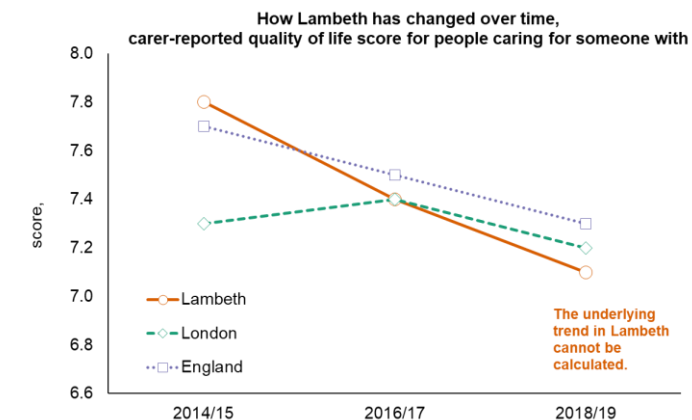
What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for carer reported quality of life cannot be calculated.
- Between 2016/17 and 2018/19 quality of life **decreased** by 4.1% in Lambeth compared to a 3% **decrease** in London and 3% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 quality of life **decreased** by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 1% **decrease** in London and 5% **decrease** in England.
- Between 2016/17 and 2018/19 the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

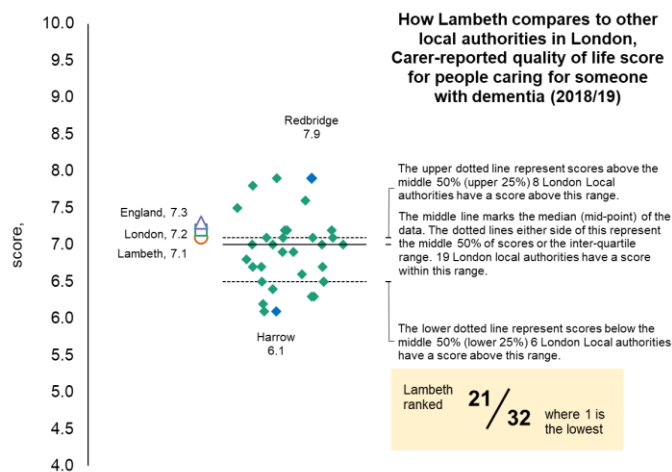
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values in London range between 6.1 and 7.9.
- Lambeth is ranked 21 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **similar** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 6.1 and 7.5.
- Lambeth is ranked 12 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

What is happening over time?



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How does Lambeth compare?



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Are there any inequalities?

There were no inequalities data provided for this indicator at either a national or local level.



Section 4: Adult Social Care

Introduction :Adult Social Care

- The collaboration of local health and social care services strives to minimize permanent placements in care homes, delay dependency, and promote independence.
- This section combines demographic insights into Lambeth adult social care service users, quantitative short- and long-term measures of service care use, as well as qualitative measures from the Adult Social Care Survey.
- The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) measures outcomes that matter to individuals, locally and nationally, using various data sources. It concentrates on enhancing quality of life, delaying and reducing the need for care, ensuring positive care experiences, and safeguarding vulnerable adults. ASCOF reports data at national and regional levels, integrating information from local authorities and the NHS in England.



1. Use and provision

- Admissions to residential and nursing care homes
- Nursing home beds
- Care home beds

2a. Adult social care framework SALT measures

- Proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support
- Proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments
- The percentage of people aged 65 and over who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement services
- The percentage of people aged 65+ offered reablement services following discharge from hospital.
- The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service

2b. Adult social care framework ASCS measures

- Social care-related quality of life
- Adjusted social care-related quality of life
- The proportion of service users who have control over their daily life
- The proportion of service users who have as much social contact as they would like
- Overall satisfaction of service users with care and support
- The proportion of people who use services who feel safe
- The proportion of people who use services who say those services have made them feel safe and secure



1. Use and provision

Local health and social care services work together to reduce permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes. This is a good indication of delaying dependency and promoting independence. Research suggests where possible, people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care. This section covers the demographics of the population who use adult social care services and how satisfied they are. Reablement services can also be used to support people in their homes following a hospital admission and thus are included in this section.

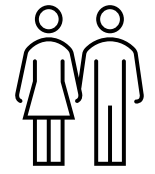
Facts and figures

- In 2020/21 there were 116 permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 aged 65+. The trend for admissions to residential and nursing care homes in Lambeth since 2018/19 appears to be decreasing. Lambeth's rate of permanent admissions is similar to London and better than England, and is ranked 22 out of 32 for local authorities in London where a lower ranking is better.
- In 2021 there were 1,098 care home beds for people 75+ in Lambeth and there were 786 nursing beds for people over 75.
- Local data shows there are 3,054 Lambeth service care users, who are at least 50 years old, in 2022, 2,359 (77%) of these are in community care, 310 (10%) are in nursing home care, and 385 (13%) are in residential care.

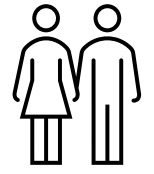
What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted to a residential or nursing care home than people living in the least deprived areas

Adult social care in Lambeth



Lambeth
census
2021



Lambeth
service
care
users
2022

The majority of Lambeth care users are in community care
1 in 4 are in nursing or residential care

Stability of distribution over 5 years suggests long term care for service care users
Majority of service care users are classified as Black or White ethnic category
The distribution of sex is consistently 60:40 Female:Male.

50+	Population 79,086
65+	Population 27,260
85+	Population 3,164

50+	Service care users 3,054
65+	Service care users 2,113
85+	Service care users 763

50+	Nursing home 310
65+	Nursing home 268
85+	Nursing home 105

50+	Residential care 385
65+	Residential care 218
85+	Residential care 65

50+	Community care 2,359
65+	Community care 1,627
85+	Community care 593

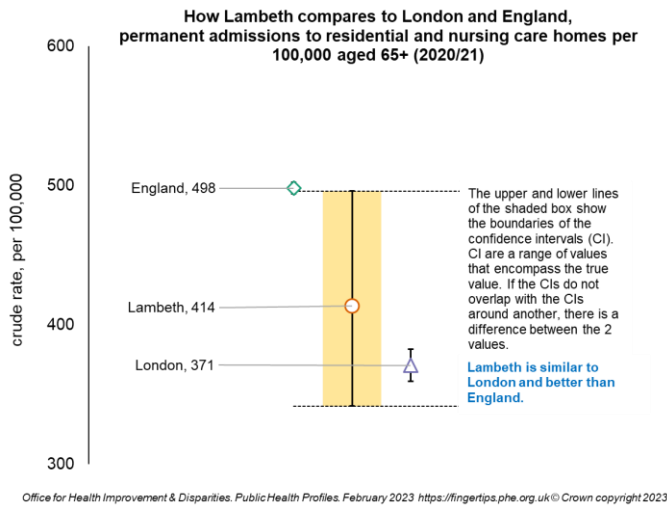
Nursing home users
86% are 65+
34% are 85+

Residential care users
57% are 65+
17% are 85+

Community care users
69% are 65+
25% are 85+

Permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 aged 65+, Lambeth

What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good indication of delaying dependency, and local health and social care services will work together to reduce avoidable admissions. Research suggests where possible people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020/21 there were 116 permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 aged 65+.
- A crude rate of 414 per 100,000 compared to 371 in London and 498 in England.
- The crude rate per 100,000 for Lambeth is **similar** to London and **better** than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for permanent admissions to residential and nursing care homes is **no significant change**.
- Over the last year admissions have **decreased** by 15% in Lambeth compared to a 14% decrease in London and 15% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years admissions have **decreased** by 48% in Lambeth compared to a 31% decrease in London and 28% decrease in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and Lambeth has a better outcome than England.

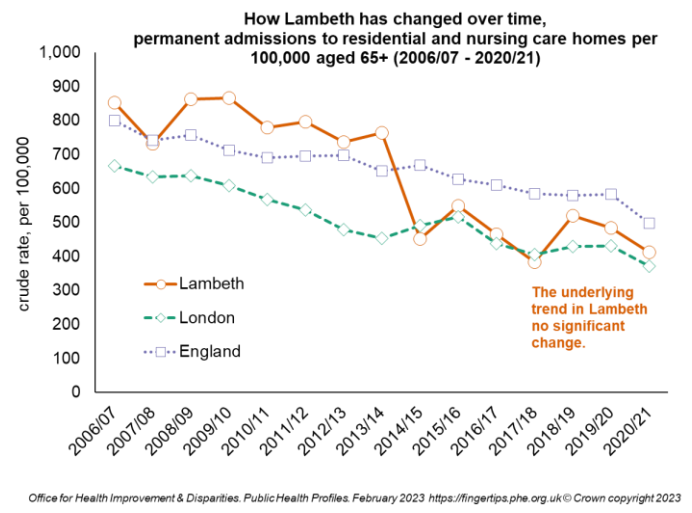
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **similar** value
- Values in London range between 130 and 683.
- Lambeth is ranked **22** out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 193 and 1257.
- Lambeth is ranked **12** out of **15** CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

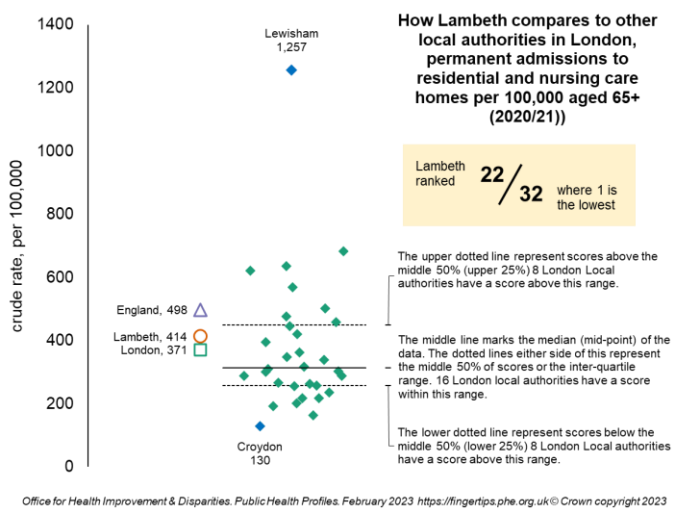
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be admitted to a residential or nursing care home than people living in the least deprived areas.

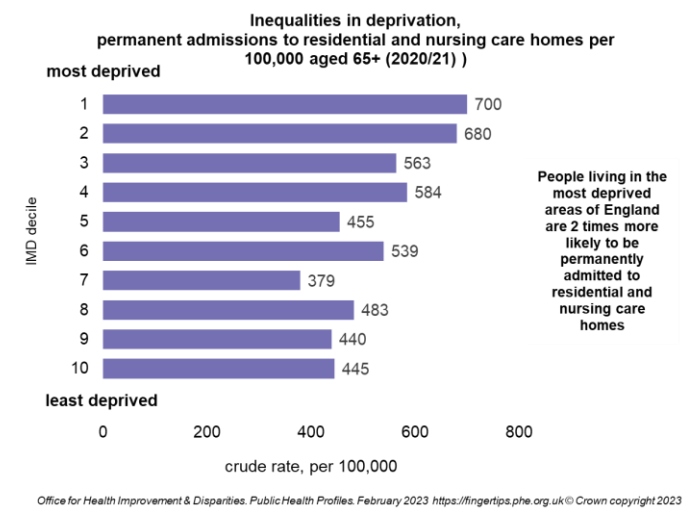
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?

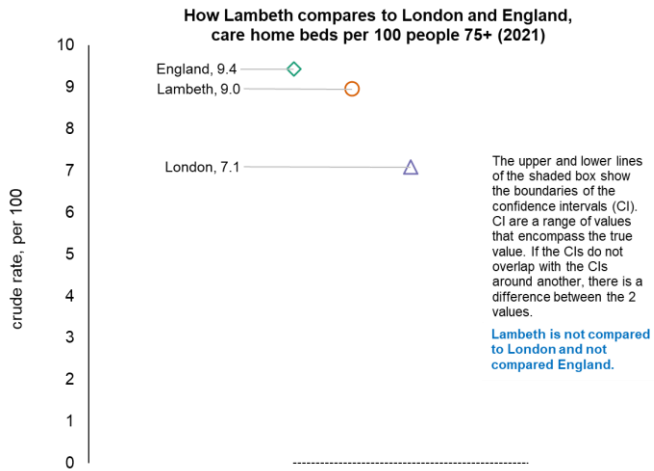


Are there any inequalities?



Care home beds per 100 people 75+

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

To understand the trends and variations in the availability of care home beds in nursing and residential care homes. The annual proportion of beds in care homes (all; nursing and residential) per 100 population aged 75 and over. This is an all-age indicator because people under 75 years of age can also use care home beds.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021 there were 1,098 care home beds for people 75+ in Lambeth.
- A crude rate 9.0 of per 100 in Lambeth compared to 7.1 in London and 9.4 in England.
- The crude rate for Lambeth is not compared to London and not compared to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for care home beds per 100 people 75+ is **no significant change**.
- Over the last year the number of care home beds per 100 people 75+ has decreased by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 1% decrease in London and 1% decrease in England.
- Over the last 5 years the number of care home beds per 100 people 75+ has decreased by 12% in Lambeth compared to a 9% decrease in London and 8% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years the number of care home beds per 100 people 75+ have decreased by 31% in Lambeth compared to a 22% decrease in London and 16% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

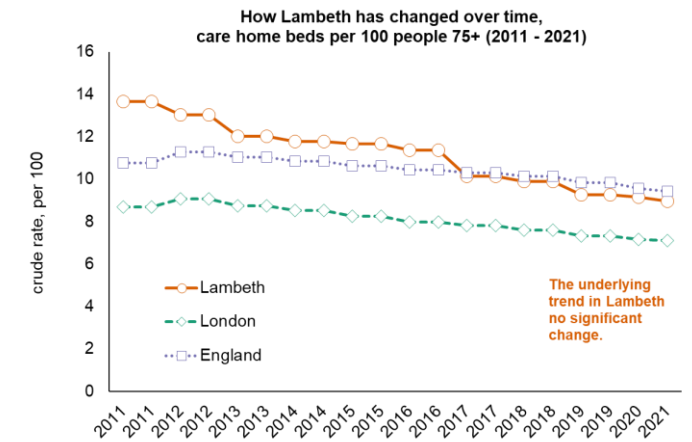
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 6.2 and 21.7
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 2.3 and 10.5.
- Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

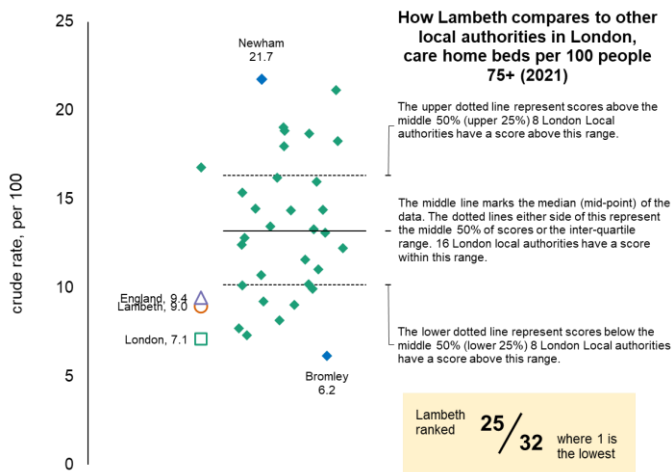
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have a higher number of care home beds per 100 population over 75 than people living in the most deprived areas.

What is happening over time?



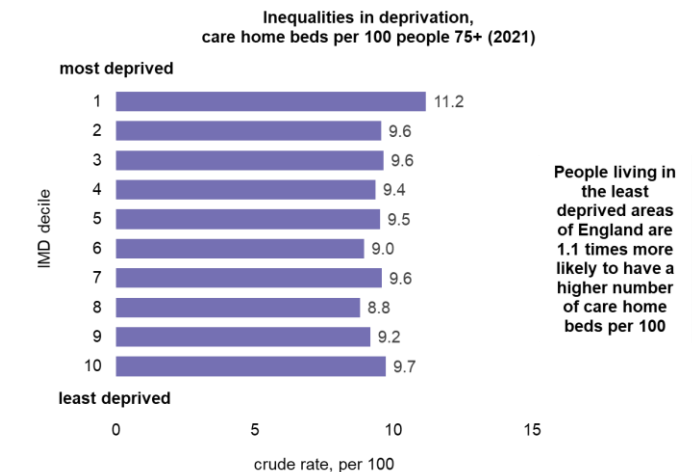
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How does Lambeth compare?



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Are there any inequalities?



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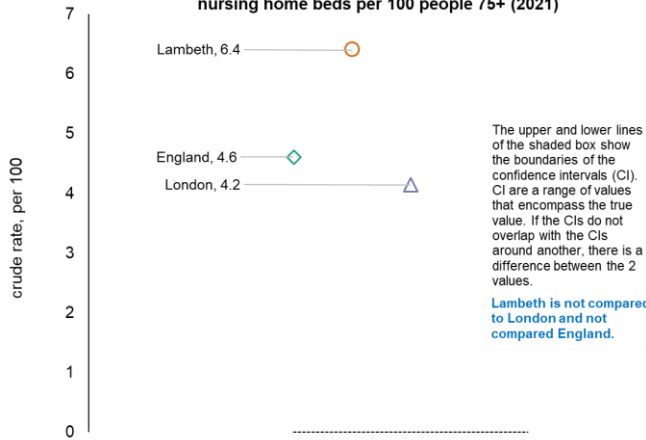
Nursing home beds per 100 people 75+



This indicator is higher or lower this does not mean better or worse

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, nursing home beds per 100 people 75+ (2021)



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What is the rationale?

To understand the trends and variations in availability of nursing home beds available in nursing homes. The annual proportion of beds in nursing homes per 100 population aged 75 and over. This is an all age indicator because people under 75 years of age can also use nursing home beds.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021 there were 786 nursing beds for people over 75.
- A crude rate of 6.4 per 100 in Lambeth compared to 4.2 in London and 4.6 in England.
- The crude rate per 100 for Lambeth is not compared to London and not compared to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for nursing beds per 100 population over 75 is **no significant change**.
- Over the last year the number of nursing beds per 100 population over 75 has decreased by 3% in Lambeth compared to a 1% decrease in London and a 1% decrease in England.
- Over the last 5 years the number of nursing beds per 100 population over 75 has increased by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 4% decrease in London and a 7% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years the number of nursing beds per 100 population over 75 has decreased by 14% in Lambeth compared to a 14% decrease in London and 12% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

How does Lambeth compare?

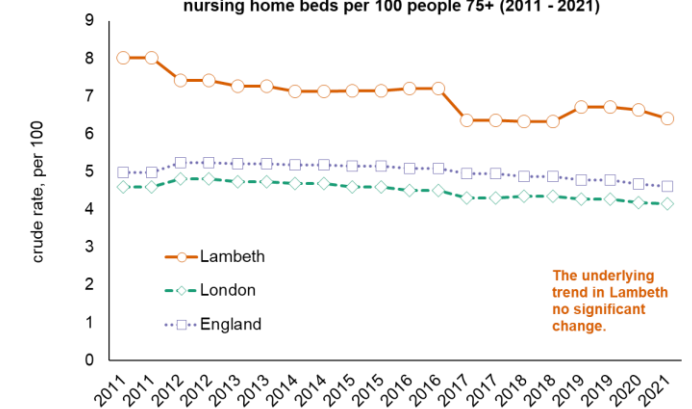
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a **higher** value.
- Values in London range between 1 and 7.75.
- Lambeth is ranked 29 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with **similar** population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a higher value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 1 and 7.75.
- Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have a higher number of nursing beds per 100 population over 75 than people living in the most deprived areas.

What is happening over time?

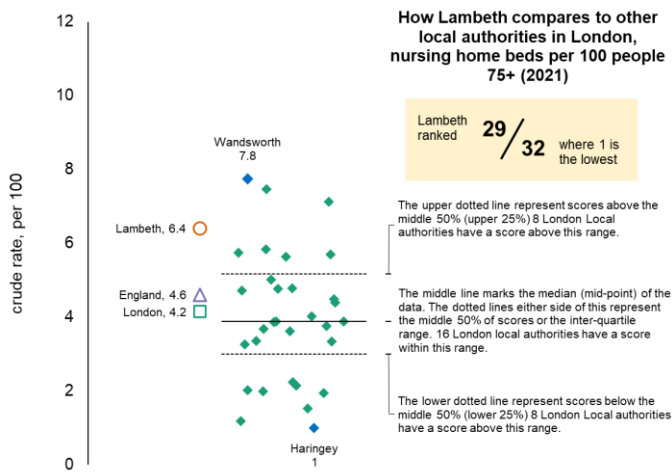
How Lambeth has changed over time, nursing home beds per 100 people 75+ (2011 - 2021)



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How does Lambeth compare?

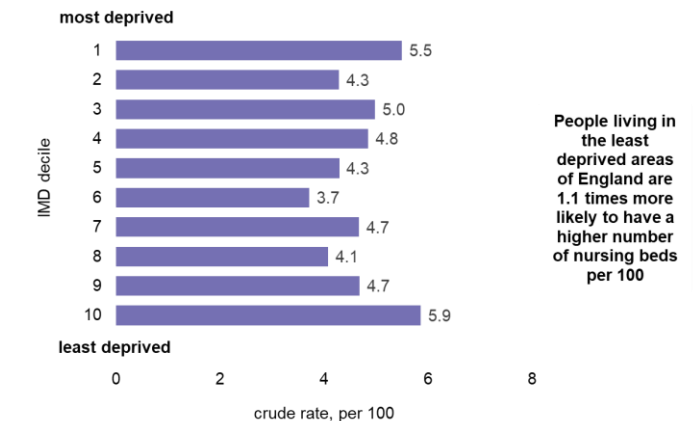
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, nursing home beds per 100 people 75+ (2021)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, nursing home beds per 100 people 75+ (2021)



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2. Adult social care framework measures

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) measures how care and support services achieve outcomes matter to people. The ASCOF is used locally and nationally to set the priorities for care and support, measure progress, and strengthen transparency and accountability. It uses different data sources to generate these measures. It focusses on enhancing the quality of life for people with care and support needs, delaying and reducing the need for care and support, ensuring people have a positive experience of care and support, and safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting users from avoidable harm. It reports on data at a national and regional level from data supplied from local authorities in England as well as data from NHS

ASCS indicators are simplified to a single number, often losing the full response from qualitative indicators; it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

ASCOF data sources

Short and Long-Term Return (SALT) data tracks the client journey through the adult social care system in England. It comprises two main sections, short term support (described as 'STS' measures) and long term support (described as 'LTS' measures). It derives some of its structure from Adult Social Care Collections Data Dictionary. The Data Dictionary replaces the Equalities and Classifications (EQ-CL) Framework. The particular elements which are taken from SALT for the ASCOF are detailed in the companion document ['SALT sources for ASCOF 2022-23'](#).

The Adult Social Care Survey (ASCS) is an annual survey for England. Service users are sent questionnaires, issued by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs), in the period January to March to seek their opinion on a range of outcome areas. The eligible population for this survey covers all service users aged 18 and over in receipt, at the point data are extracted, of long-term support services provided or commissioned by the CASSR or an NHS health partner under Section 75 Arrangements and part of a care/support plan following an assessment of need. The survey seeks the opinions of service users and is designed to help the adult social care sector understand more about how services are affecting lives to enable choice and for informing service development.

Further information about the data sources and their quality is provided in this document [Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework England 2022-23 Appendices](#)

Summary

- 24 measures in ASCOF
- 6 different sources
 - ASCS - Adult Social Care Survey
 - SALT - Short and Long-Term Return
 - MHSDS – Mental Health Services Data Set
 - ONS – Office of National Statistics
 - HES – Hospital Episode Statistics
 - NHS England
- Data presented from 2022-23 ASCS where possible



ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

Short and Long Term support (SALT) measures	Lambeth	London	England	Measure
<u>Proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support</u>	100%	97%	93%	1C(1A)
<u>Proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments</u>	7%	16%	15%	1C(2A)
<u>The percentage of people aged 65 and over who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement services</u>	92%	85%	82%	2B1
<u>The percentage of people aged 65+ offered reablement services following discharge from hospital.</u>	3%	4%	3%	2B2
<u>The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service</u>	66%	67%	74%	2D

Adult social care survey (ASCS) measures	Lambeth	London	England	Measure
<u>Social care-related quality of life</u>	18	18	19	1A
<u>Adjusted social care-related quality of life</u>	18	18	19	1J
<u>The proportion of service users who have control over their daily life</u>	66%	67%	74%	1B
<u>The proportion of service users who have as much social contact as they would like</u>	39%	36%	42%	1I
<u>Overall satisfaction of service users with care and support</u>	51%	56%	62%	3A
<u>The proportion of people who use services who feel safe</u>	62%	64%	70%	4A
<u>The proportion of people who use services who say those services have made them feel safe and secure</u>	74%	80%	86%	4B

ASCOF All ages 2022-23	Total number of surveys sent out	1,637	51,697	231,328
ASCOF 65+ 2022-23	Usable responses from 65+ pop (excluding learning disability support)	264	6,221	32,378

What is the current picture?

ASCOF
1A
1J

ASCOF
65+
2022-23



	Lambeth	London	England
Social care-related quality of life	17.7	17.9	18.5
Adjusted social care-related quality of life	17.7	17.9	18.5

This composite measure is an average quality of life score and uses responses to the Adult Social Care Survey. It covers eight domains identified in the ASCOT; control, dignity, personal care, food and nutrition, safety, occupation, social participation and accommodation. The full definition for this measure, and others, can be found in this document

[Final ASCOF handbook of definitions 2018-19 2.pdf](#)
([publishing.service.gov.uk](#)).

Each of the eight questions has four possible answers and allows a self-reported determination of need to be recorded.

For indicator 1A responses given equal weight before generating an overall score of the respondents self-reported quality of life.

For indicator 1J responses are utility weighted; people place different degrees of importance on these questions. These multiplier numbers apply to each possible rating for the eight areas.

Higher scores are assigned to better outcomes, the higher the overall score the better the average social care-related quality of life. The maximum possible score is 24.

What is the rationale?

This measure gives an overarching view of the quality of life of users of social care. It is based on the outcome domains of social care-related quality of life identified in the Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT) developed by the Personal Social Services Research Unit (www.pssru.ac.uk/ascot). The measure gives an overall indication of reported outcomes for individuals – it does not identify the contribution of councils' adult social care services towards those outcomes.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022/23 6,221 in Lambeth were sent the adult social care survey
- In 2022/23 51,697 in London were sent the adult social care survey
- In 2022/23 231,328 in England were sent the adult social care survey
- In Lambeth 264 people aged 65 years or older responded to the survey in total.

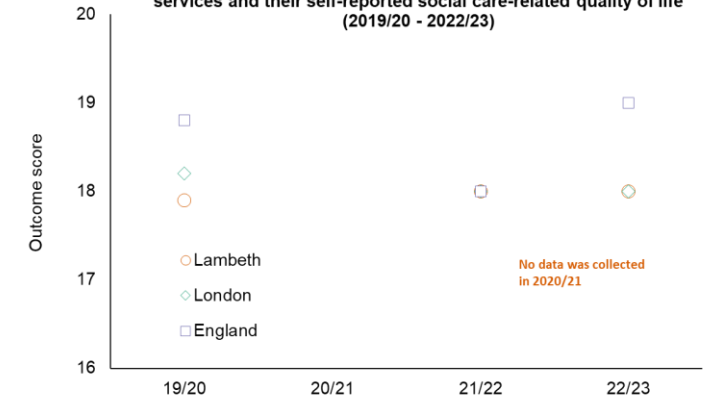
What is happening over time?

- Because of COVID-19, data collection was not mandatory in 2020/21. In 2020/21 only 18 local authorities submitted data.
- The social care-related quality of life score in Lambeth's over 65 population of social care users (excluding learning disability support users) appears to have remained consistent since 2019/20 at around 18 (where the maximum score is 24).
- The social care-related quality of life score in Lambeth's over 65 population of social care users (excluding learning disability support users) is approximately the same as London since 2019/20 and is only marginally lower than the scores for England in 2022/23.

ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of people who use services and their self-reported social care-related quality of life (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascot>

Are there any concerns with the data?

The ASCS was sent to 6,221 people in Lambeth in 2022/2, of these 988 were people over the age of 65. Of these 988 people, 264 people provided responses to the questions; these 264 people will not have responded to all the questions. In London and England there were 27,265 and 128,115 people over 65 who were sent a survey and 6,221 and 32,378 respondents, respectively.

This is a composite measure of responses and requires answers to each of the questions 3a to 9a and question 11 from the ASCS. Any respondents who failed to answer all of the questions from 3a to 9a and question 11 are excluded from the calculation of the measure. For example, a respondent who answered questions 3a to 8a and 11 but did not answer 9a would be excluded from the calculation.

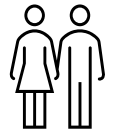
Percentage of adult social care users with control over their daily lives

A higher value is better

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 1B

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



Lambeth	London	England
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ASCOF published measure

66%	67%	74%
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Value from data table below

What is the rationale?

The goal of personalizing care is to align support with individual needs and preferences, empowering users to control their care. Assessing users' sense of control in daily life helps measure the success of this objective. This measure uses responses to Question 3a in the Adult Social Care Survey: 'Which of the following statements best describes how much control you have over your daily life?' The measure is defined by determining the percentage of all those responding either 'I have as much control over my daily life as I want' or 'I have adequate control over my daily life'.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022/23 in Lambeth the ASCOF published measure is 66% of adult social care users have adequate or as much control over their daily life, compared to 67% in London and 74% in England. Of the 261 Lambeth responses to the question, 30% do not have enough control over their daily life. Of 261 respondents, 5% say they have no control over their daily life.

What is happening over time?

- Data from OHID was not available for 2022/23 at the time of compilation for statistical comparison; as of 2021/22, the underlying trend for people over 65 who say they have control over their daily lives is no significant change.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Using 2021/22 values from OHID, Lambeth has a similar value to other local authorities in London, which range between 58.9 and 80.4. Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value; CIPFA neighbours' values range between 61 and 76.2. Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

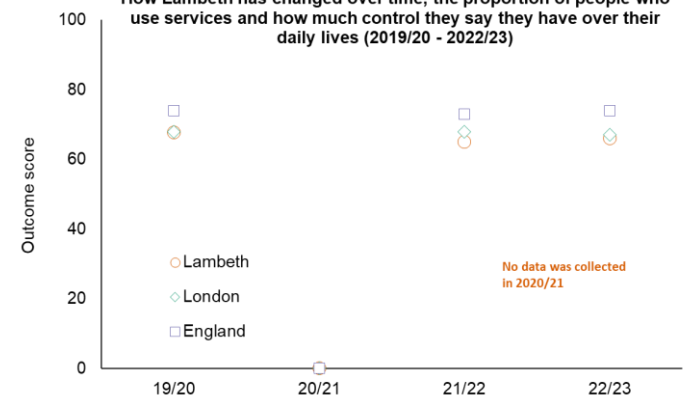
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to say they have control over their daily lives than people living in the least deprived areas.

Are there concerns with the data?

- The ASCS was sent to 6,221 people in Lambeth in 2022/2, of these 988 were people over the age of 65. Of these 988 people, 264 people provided responses to the questions; these 264 people will not have responded to all the questions. In London and England there were 27,265 and 128,115 people over 65 who were sent a survey and 6,221 and 32,378 respondents, respectively.
- Because of COVID-19, data collection was not mandatory in 2020/21.

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of people who use services and how much control they say they have over their daily lives (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

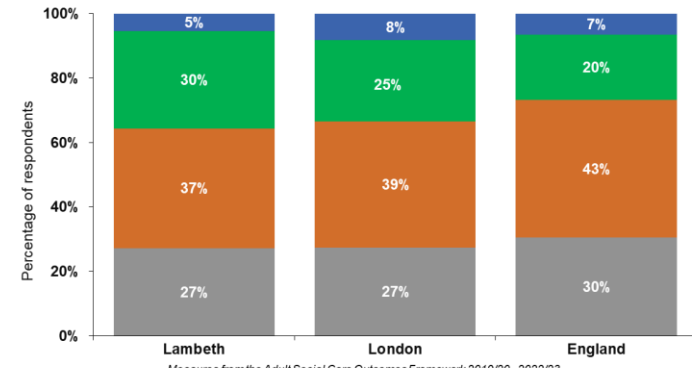
How do Lambeth residents respond?

Percentage of adult social care users with control over their daily lives	Lambeth (n = 261)	London (n = 6,042)	England (n = 31,303)
I have as much control over my daily life as I want	27%	27%	30%
I have adequate control over my daily life	37%	39%	43%
I have some control over my daily life, but not enough	30%	25%	20%
I have no control over my daily life	5%	8%	7%

How does Lambeth compare?

How much control do adult social care users say they have over their daily lives?

- I have no control over my daily life
- I have some control over my daily life but not enough
- I have adequate control over my daily life
- I have as much control over my daily life as I want



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

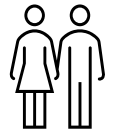
Proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support and the proportion who receive direct payments

A higher value is better

What is the current picture?

ASCOF
1C1A
1C2A

ASCOF
65+
2022-23



	Lambeth	London	England
% service users who receive self-directed support	100%	97%	93%
% service users who receive direct payments	7%	16%	15%

Previous ASCOF versions had limitations, including the inclusion of services where self-directed support might not be suitable, thus not accurately representing its provision. The introduction of the SALT return strengthens the measure by narrowing its focus to those receiving long-term support, aligning with the relevance of self-directed support. The new approach better reflects councils' progress in delivering personalized services. Additionally, the measure now separately assesses users and carers and adopts a "snapshot" approach rather than using full-year data for self-directed support.

This is a two-part measure and reflects the proportion of people using services who receive self-directed support, and the proportion who receive a direct payment through a personal budget or through other means.

The Care Act requires local authorities inform service users and their carers about their personal budget, detailing the cost of meeting their needs. In most cases, they can request a direct payment. The ASCOF is undergoing evaluation to better incorporate the Care Act's impact and determine the most effective way to reflect service personalization.

[Final ASCOF handbook of definitions 2018-19 2.pdf](#)
(publishing.service.gov.uk).

What is the rationale?

Research has indicated personal budgets impact positively on well-being, increasing choice and control, reducing cost implications and improving outcomes. Direct payments increase satisfaction with services and are the purest form of personalisation. This pair of indicators measure the number of older people over the age of 65 receiving self-directed support and the number of people over 65 receiving a direct payment.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022/23 the proportion of older people and carers over 65 who receive self-directed support was 100% in Lambeth compared to 97% in London and 93% in England. The proportion for Lambeth is better than London and better than England.
- In 2022/23 the proportion of older people and carers over 65 who receive direct payments was 7% in Lambeth compared to 16% in London and 15% in England. The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for older people and carers over 65 who receive self-directed support is increasing and getting better.
- The underlying trend for older people and carers over 65 who receive direct payments is decreasing over time.

How does Lambeth compare?

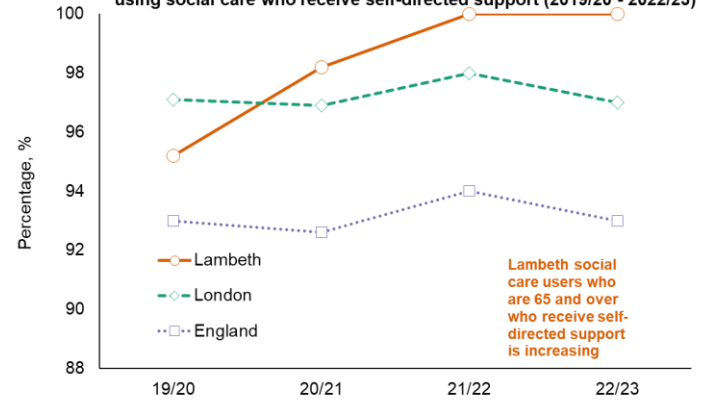
- Using values from 2021/22, Lambeth has a similar value for the proportion of people over 65 who receive self-directed support to other London local authorities; values in London range between 65 and 100.
- Lambeth is ranked 15 out of 21 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value; values for CIPFA neighbours range between 65 and 100.
- Lambeth is ranked 9 out of 11 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there concerns with the data?

- The SALT data collection is a set of measures co-produced with stakeholders. It has two main sections, relating to requests for social care support and provision of short term support (described in the guidance as STS measures) and service users and carers receiving eligible support (described as LTS measures).

What is happening over time?

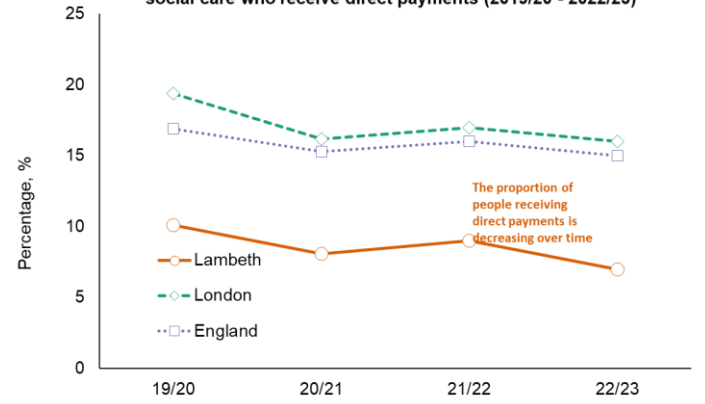
How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of people (65+) using social care who receive self-directed support (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of people (65+) using social care who receive direct payments (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

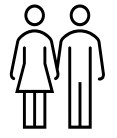
Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

A higher value is better

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 1L1

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



	Lambeth	London	England
% service users who had as much social contact as they would like	39%	36%	42%

What is the rationale?

There is a clear link between loneliness and poor mental and physical health. This measure uses self-reported levels of social contact as an indicator of social isolation for both users of social care and carers. The impact of social isolation and loneliness extends beyond those receiving services and requires involvement from all parts of the health and care system. Efforts to establish a measure for loneliness in the wider population have concluded due to the inability to identify a suitable metric. The development of this measure is deferred for the foreseeable future, but there is continued interest in exploring alternative ways to measure the issue in a manner supportive of Local Authorities. A key element of the Government's vision for social care is tackling loneliness and social isolation, supporting people to remain connected to their communities and to develop and maintain connections with their friends and family.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022/23 the proportion of Lambeth service users over 65 who say they have as much social contact as they would like was proportion of 33% in Lambeth compared to 34% in London and 37% in England. The proportion of Lambeth is higher than London and lower than England.

What is happening over time?

- Data from OHID was not available for 2022/23 at the time of compilation for statistical comparison; as of 2021/22, the underlying trend for service users over 65 who say they have as much social contact as they would like is no significant change.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Using values from 2021/22, Lambeth has a similar value to other local authorities in London; values in London range between 24 and 55. Lambeth is ranked 10 out of 31 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value. Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 26 and 41. Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 14 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data, from 2021/22, shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to have as much contact as they would like than people living in the least deprived areas.

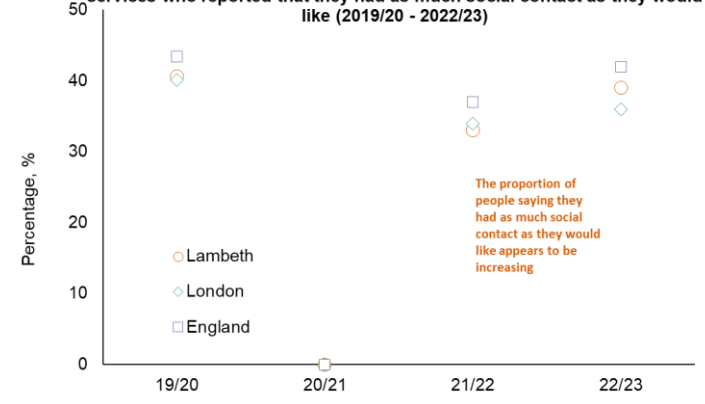
Are there concerns with the data?

- The ASCS was sent to 6,221 people in Lambeth in 2022/2, of these 988 were people over the age of 65. Of these 988 people, 264 people provided responses to the questions; these 264 people will not have responded to all the questions. In London and England there were 27,265 and 128,115 people over 65 who were sent a survey and 6,221 and 32,378 respondents, respectively.
- Because of COVID-19, data collection was not mandatory in 2020/21.

ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like (2019/20 - 2022/23)



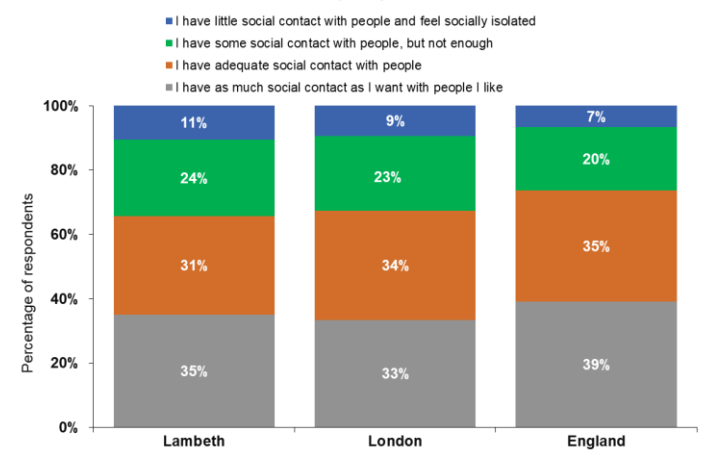
Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

How do Lambeth residents respond?

Percentage of adult social care users with control over their daily lives	Lambeth (n = 254)	London (n = 5,986)	England (n = 31,241)
I have as much social contact as I want with people I like	35%	33%	39%
I have adequate social contact with people	31%	34%	35%
I have some social contact with people, but not enough	24%	23%	20%
I have little social contact with people and feel socially isolated	11%	9%	7%

How does Lambeth compare?

How much social contact with people do adult social care users say they have?



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

The percentage of people aged 65 and over who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement services and the percentage of people aged 65+ who received reablement services following discharge from hospital.

A higher value is better

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 2B(1) 2B(2)

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



	Lambeth	London	England
% people aged 65 and over who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement services	92%	86%	82%
% people aged 65 and over who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement services	3%	4%	3%

*Taken from the disaggregated data table

** Taken from ASCOF report 2022-23

This measure collects data on the benefit to clients from reablement / rehabilitation services following a hospital episode. Reablement services are for people with poor physical or mental health and help them accommodate their illness by learning or re-learning the skills necessary for daily living.

It captures the joint work of social services and health staff and services commissioned by joint teams as well as those commissioned by social services only. The information collected through this measure is essential for commissioning and planning and the monitoring of joint working arrangements. It is used in answering parliamentary questions and ministerial briefings. The measure covers both residential and non-residential short-term services intended to maximise independence.

[Final ASCOF handbook of definitions 2018-19 2.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

What is the rationale?

The key outcome for many people using reablement services is whether they remain living at home 91 days following discharge. There is strong evidence reablement services lead to improved outcomes and value for money across the health and social care sectors. Reablement seeks to support people and maximise their level of independence, minimising their need for ongoing care and dependence on public services. Here we present both parts of the two-part measure around discharge and reablement in people aged 65.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022/23, the proportion of Lambeth people over 65 still at home 91 days after a hospital episode (part 1) was 92%, compared to 86% in London and 82% in England. This is higher than both London and England. The proportion of people aged 65+ who received reablement services following discharge from hospital (part 2) was 3%, this is lower than London but the same as England.

What is happening over time?

- Data from OHID was not available for 2022/23 at the time of compilation for statistical comparison. There appears to be an increase in the proportion of people offered reablement services following discharge from hospital since 2020/21.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, compared to other local authorities in London Lambeth has a similar value for part 1 and a lower value for part 2.
- Values in London range between 62% and 100% and 0.6% and 8.2% for part 1 and part 2, respectively. Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, part 1 is ranked 22 out of 32 London local authorities and part 2 is ranked 8 out of 32 London local authorities: 1 is the lowest rank.
- Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, values for CIPFA neighbours (areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions) range between 62% and 97% and 0.6% and 8.2% for part 1 and part 2, respectively.
- Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, part 1 is ranked 10 out of 15 CIPFA neighbours and part 2 is ranked 5 out of 15 CIPFA neighbours: 1 is the lowest rank.

Are there any inequalities?

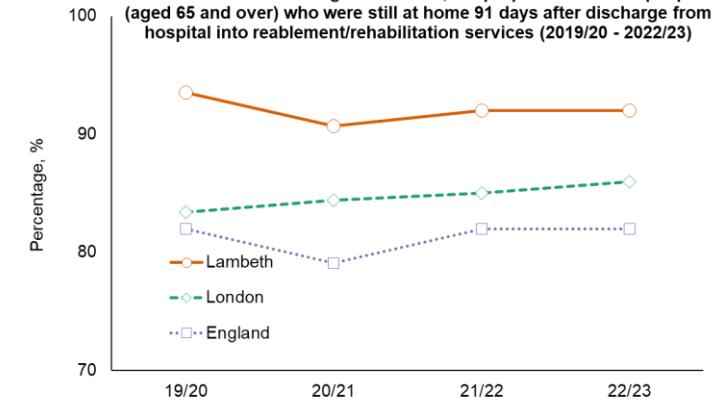
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are less likely to be at home 91 days after a hospital episode than people living in the least deprived areas but they are more likely to offered reablement services after a hospital episode than people living in the least deprived areas.

Are there concerns with the data?

This measure makes use of Hospital Episodes Statistics (HES) data, numerators and denominators as well as pathways of care will have been affected by COVID-19.

What is happening over time?

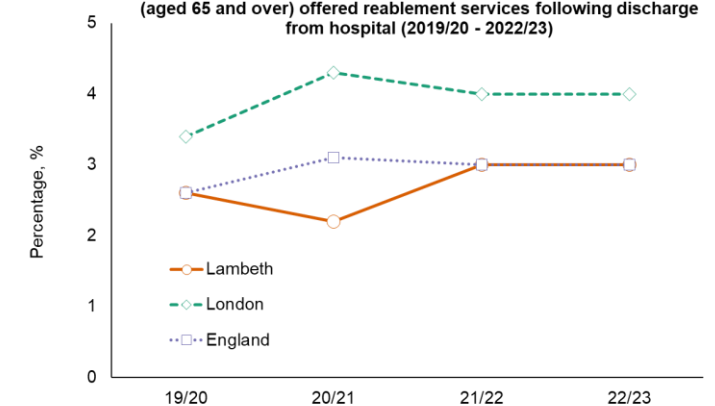
How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, the proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) offered reablement services following discharge from hospital (2019/20 - 2022/23)



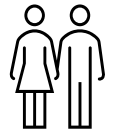
Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 2D

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



Lambeth	London	England
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ASCOF published measure

43%	74%	78%
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Value from data table below

What is the rationale?

This measure applies to those people aged 65 and over in receipt, at the point data are extracted, of long-term support services funded or managed by social services following a full assessment of need. It is based on responses to Question 3a in the Adult Social Care Survey: 'Which of the following statements best describes how much control you have over your daily life?' The measure is defined by determining the percentage of all those responding either 'I have as much control over my daily life as I want' or "I have adequate control over my daily life".

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

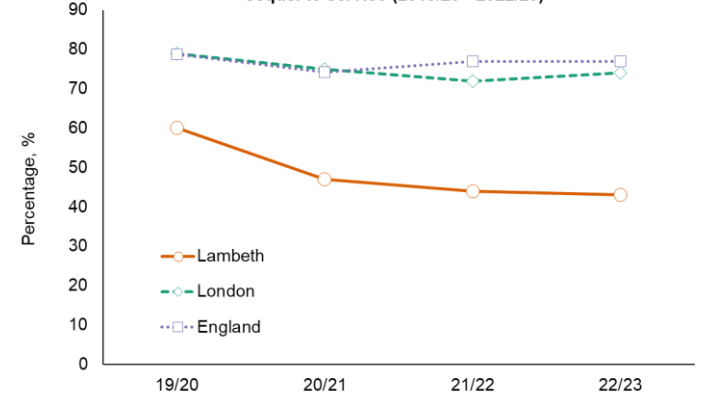
- In 2022/23, the outcome of short-term services was 43%, compared to 74% for London and 78% for England. This means fewer Lambeth residents who received short-term services made no further requests for ongoing support.

What is happening over time?

- London and England values for sequel to service are high they have decreased since 2019/20.
- Lambeth values for sequel to service have shown a decrease year on year since 2019/20.

What is happening over time?

How Lambeth has changed over time, Outcome of short-term services: sequel to service (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof>

Are there any concerns with the data?

This measure takes the number of new clients where sequel to "Short Term Support to maximise independence" was: "Ongoing Low Level Support", "Short Term Support (Other)", "No Services Provided - Universal Services/Signposted to Other Services", "No Services Provided - No identified needs"

This number is divided by the number of new clients who had short-term support to maximise independence. Those with a sequel of either early cessation due to a life event, or those who have had needs identified but have either declined support or are self-funding should be subtracted from this total.

The following categories are excluded from this measure: "Early cessation of service (not leading to long term support)"; "Early cessation of service (not leading to long term support) – 100% NHS Funded Care/End of Life Care/Deceased"; "Early cessation of service (leading to long term support) ", "No services provided – needs identified but self funding"; and "No services provided – needs identified but support declined".

This measure reflects the proportion of new clients who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support. Since short-term services aim to reable people and promote their independence, this provides evidence of a good outcome in delaying dependency or supporting recovery – short-term support that results in no further need for services. In this context, short-term support is defined as 'short-term support which is designed to maximise independence, and therefore excludes carer contingency and emergency support. This prevents the inclusion of short-term support services which are not reablement service

It captures the joint work of social services and health staff and services commissioned by joint teams as well as those commissioned by social services only. The information collected through this measure is essential for commissioning and planning and the monitoring of joint working arrangements. It is used in answering parliamentary questions and ministerial briefings. The measure covers both residential and non-residential short-term services intended to maximise independence.

[Final ASCOF handbook of definitions 2018-19 2.pdf](#)
 (publishing.service.gov.uk).

Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 3A

This question asks directly about services but is potentially subject to the influence of exogenous factors. A previous study of home care users suggested better perceptions of home care were related to, amongst other things, receiving less than ten hours of home care (a proxy for need) and receiving help from others.

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



ASCOF published measure

51%

56%

62%

Value from data table below

How does Lambeth compare?

Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	Lambeth (n = 256)	London (n = 6,080)	England (n = 31,710)
I am extremely or very satisfied	50%	54%	60%
I am quite satisfied	29%	30%	27%
I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10%	9%	7%
I am quite dissatisfied	7%	4%	3%
I am very or extremely dissatisfied	4%	3%	2%

What is the rationale?

Analysis of surveys suggests reported satisfaction with services is a good predictor of people's overall experience of services. The published ASCOF measure is the percentage of all adults aged 65 and over responding who identify strong satisfaction – i.e. by choosing the answer “I am extremely satisfied” or the answer “I am very satisfied”, and of those responding to the Easy Read questionnaire with “I am very happy with the way staff help me, it's really good”. However, the complete answers are presented on this page to give a better understanding of user satisfaction.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- The ASCOF measure states 51% of 256 people over 65 who responded to this question, are satisfied with their care and support. There is more to this measure than “51% of users are satisfied with their care and support in Lambeth” - this only reports those who have expressed a strong satisfaction. The full survey results show the proportion of care users who express “strong satisfaction” and also “I am quite satisfied” with their care and support is 79%. In contrast, 11% are quite, very, or extremely dissatisfied with their care in Lambeth in 2022/23.
- In London and England 84% and 87% of residents, respectively, were extremely, very, or quite satisfied with their care and support. While 7% and 5% were quite, very, or extremely dissatisfied with their care and support.

What is happening over time?

- Data from OHID was not available for 2022/23 at the time of compilation for statistical comparison. Using the statistical comparison from 2021/22, the underlying trend could not be calculated. Most likely because of insufficient data from a suitable time period for valid comparison.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, compared to other local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower value for users who express strong satisfaction for their care and support. Values in London range between 45% and 71% for users who express strong satisfaction with their care and support. Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest rank.
- Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, values for CIPFA neighbours (areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions) range between 45% and 58% for users who express strong satisfaction with their care and support. Using the OHID comparison for 2021/22, Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 15 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest rank.

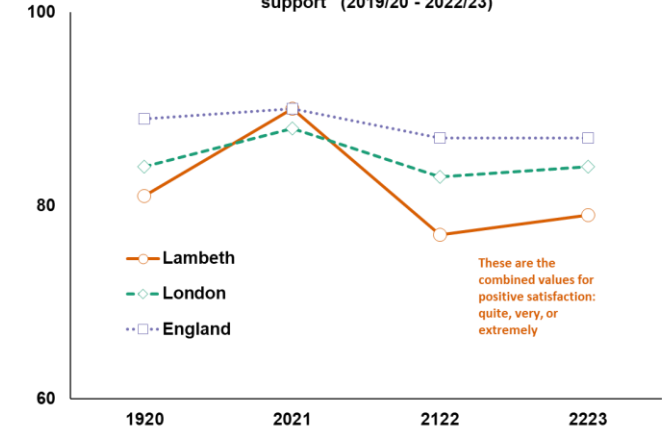
Are there any inequalities?

- National data from 2021/22 shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are about as likely to say they are satisfied with their care and support services than people living in the least deprived areas.

ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

What is happening over time?

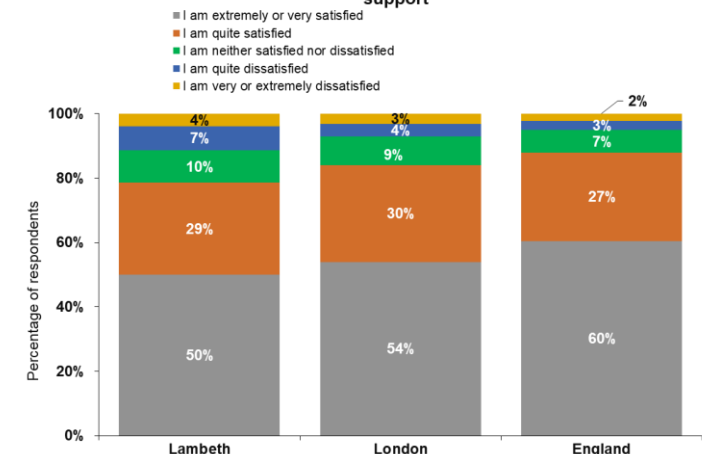
Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support (2019/20 - 2022/23)



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

How does Lambeth compare?

Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

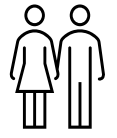
Proportion of people who use services who feel safe

A higher value is better

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 4A

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



Lambeth	London	England
---------	--------	---------

ASCOF published measure

62%	64%	70%
-----	-----	-----

Value from data table below

What is the rationale?

This measures one component of the overarching 'social care-related quality of life' measure. It provides an overarching measure for this domain. Safety is fundamental to the wellbeing and independence of people using social care, and the wider population. Feeling safe is a vital part of users' experience and their care and support. There are legal requirements about safety in the context of service quality, including CQC essential standards for registered services.

What does the data tell us?

While the measure focuses on those choosing the most positive response - "I feel as safe as I want" - it is important locally to analyse the distribution of answers across all four possible responses as this could reflect gaps in safeguarding services.

What is the current picture?

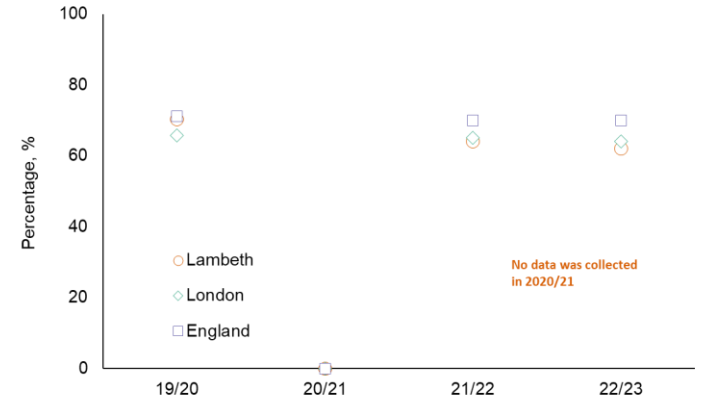
- In 2022/23 the ASCOF published measure for the proportion of people who use services who feel safe was 62% in Lambeth. This was lower than both London and England, 64% and 70% respectively.
- However, the proportion of people who don't feel safe (as in less than adequately safe and don't feel safe at all) in Lambeth is similar to London and higher than England.

What is happening over time?

- The proportion of people who use Lambeth services who say they feel safe appears to be approximately the same year on year since 2019/20, no data was collected in 2020/21 because of COVID-19.

What is happening over time?

Proportion of people who use services who feel safe



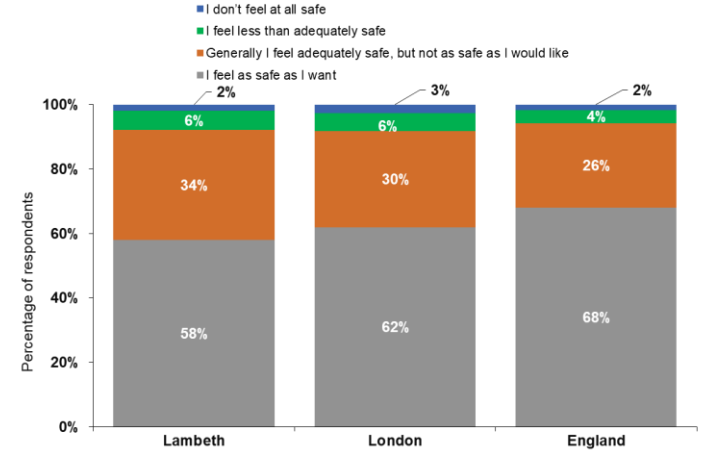
Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

How does Lambeth compare?

Proportion of people who use services who feel safe	Lambeth (n = 255)	London (n = 6,024)	England (n = 31,282)
I feel as safe as I want	58%	62%	68%
Generally I feel adequately safe, but not as safe as I would like	34%	30%	26%
I feel less than adequately safe	6%	6%	4%
I don't feel at all safe	2%	3%	2%

How does Lambeth compare?

Self-reported safety of people who use services with their care and support



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.

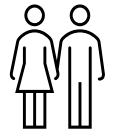
Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure

A higher value is better

What is the current picture?

ASCOF 4B

ASCOF 65+ 2022-23



Lambeth	London	England
---------	--------	---------

ASCOF published measure

74%	80%	86%
-----	-----	-----

Value from data table below

What is the rationale?

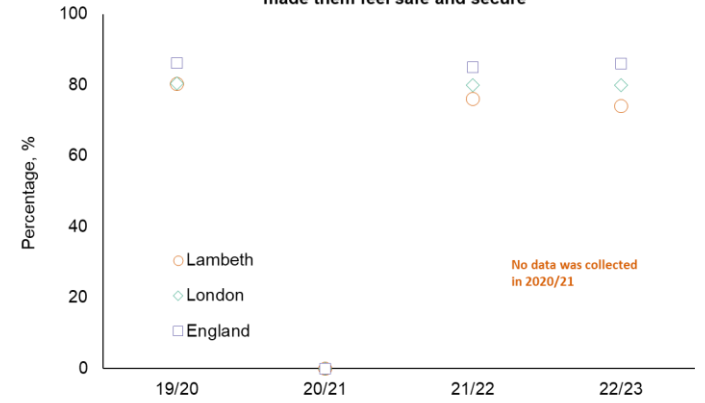
This measures one component of the overarching 'social care-related quality of life' measure. It provides an overarching measure for this domain. Safety is fundamental to the wellbeing and independence of people using social care, and the wider population. Feeling safe is a vital part of users' experience and their care and support. There are legal requirements about safety in the context of service quality, including CQC essential standards for registered services.

What does the data tell us?

This measure supports measure 4A by reflecting the extent to which users of care services feel their care and support has contributed to making them feel safe and secure. As such, it goes some way to separate the role of care and support in helping people to feel safe from the influence of other factors, such as crime levels and socio-economic factors. Whilst the overarching measure (4A) indicates a higher-level individual perspective on feeling safe, this complementary measure gives a specific comment on the impact of services on this outcome

What is happening over time?

Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

How does Lambeth compare?

Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	Lambeth (n = 244)	London (n = 5,716)	England (n = 29,940)
Yes	73%	79%	85%
No	27%	21%	15%

What is the current picture?

- In 2022/23 x number of people were sent the adult social care survey
- X number of people responded to the survey
- Of these x were aged 65 years or older
- The number of people aged 65 years or older who use adult social care services in Lambeth is y

What is happening over time?

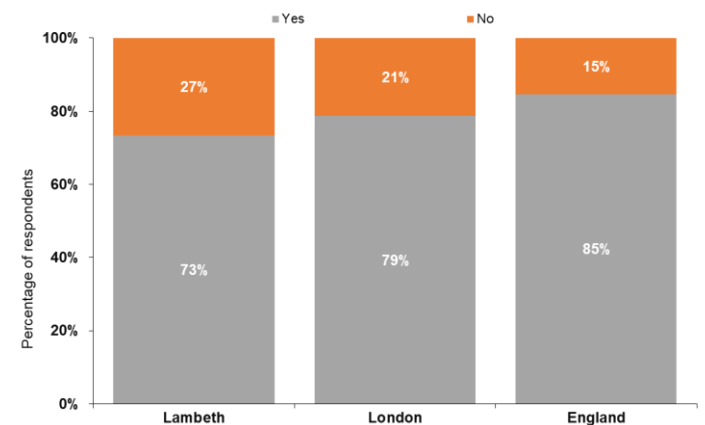
- The underlying trend for people over 65 who say they have control over their daily lives, as of 2021/22 is no significant change. Data was not available for 2022/23 from OHID at the time of compilation for statistical comparison.
- Because of COVID-19, data collection was not mandatory in 2020/21. In 2020/21 only 18 local authorities submitted data.

How does Lambeth compare?

Are there any inequalities?

How does Lambeth compare?

Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure



Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2019/20 - 2022/23
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf>

ASCS simplifies indicators, often losing the full detail of qualitative responses; in addition, it samples a small proportion of the eligible population with a low response rate.



Section 5: Health and Wellbeing Services



Introduction : Health and Wellbeing Services

- This section utilizes OHID indicators to explore the provision of NHS health checks, cancer screenings, and vaccinations for Lambeth's 50+ population.
- Comparative analyses with other local authorities, London, and England offer valuable insights. The data and insight can be used to inform targeted interventions and align public health strategies with community needs.
- Considerations around these indicators include when the data used to generate the indicator was collected and any potential COVID-19 impacts from collecting this data.

NHS Health Checks

Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check

Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered and received an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check

Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health Check

Screening

Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer. Residents Survey - To what extent do you agree or disagree that you influence decisions affecting your local area?

Breast cancer screening coverage: the proportion of women eligible for screening who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous 36 months. Percentage of people in employment aged 50+

Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening Coverage – Male 1 Year

Vaccination

Population vaccination coverage: PPV in the 65+ population

Population vaccination coverage: Flu in the 65+ population

Population vaccination coverage: Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years)

1. NHS Health Checks

The NHS Health Check identifies early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions. Local authorities have a legal duty to make arrangements to provide the NHS Health Check programme to 100% of the eligible population, everyone between the ages of 40-74 not already diagnosed with certain conditions. Health Checks should be offered once every five years while they remain eligible. This data demonstrates the cumulative uptake of NHS Health Checks by those who have been offered a health check and those who have received a health check. Between 2017/18 to 2021/22, over 76,700 people were eligible for an NHS health check in Lambeth.

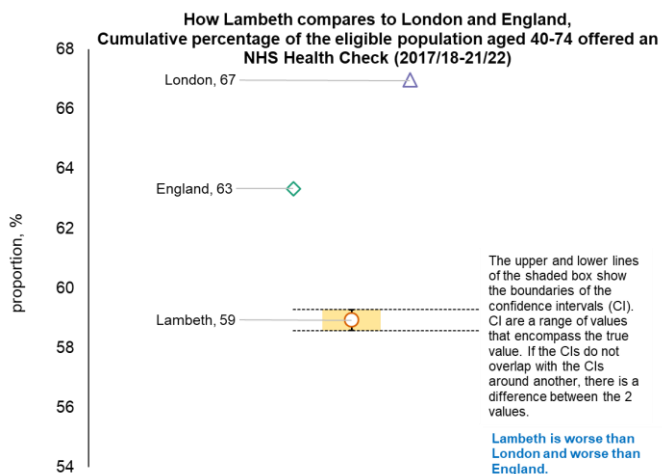
Facts and figures

- In 2017/18-21/22 45,282 people aged 40 – 74 years old were offered an NHS Health Check in Lambeth. The proportion of 59% in Lambeth, compared to 67% in London and 63% in England, is worse than London and worse than England. This appears to be decreasing over time.
- In 2017/18-21/22 15,046 people aged 40 – 74 years old were offered and received an NHS Health Check. The proportion of 33% in Lambeth, compared to 50% in London and 45% in England is worse than London and worse than England. This appears to show a slight increase over time.
- In 2017/18-21/22 15,046 people aged 40 – 74 years old received an NHS Health Check in Lambeth. The proportion of 20% in Lambeth, compared to 33% in London and 28% in England is worse than London and worse than England. This appears to be decreasing over time.

What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to be offered an NHS Health Check than people living in the least deprived areas.
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have been offered and received an NHS Health Check than people living in the most deprived areas.
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to receive an NHS Health Check than people living in the least deprived areas.

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

The NHS Health Check identifies early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions. Local authorities have a legal duty to make arrangements to provide the NHS Health Check programme to 100% of the eligible population, everyone between the ages of 40-74 not already diagnosed, over a five-year period and to achieve continuous improvement in uptake. This data demonstrates the cumulative uptake of NHS Health Checks by those who have been offered a health check.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2017/18-21/22 there were 45,282 people offered an NHS Health Check in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 59% in Lambeth compared to 67% in London and 63% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people offered an NHS Health Check cannot be calculated.
- Between 2016/17-20/21 and 2017/18- 21/22 the number of people offered an NHS Health Check decreased by 37% in Lambeth compared to a 9% increase in London and a 12% increase in England.
- Between 2013/14-17/18 and 2017/18- 21/22 the number of people offered an NHS Health Check has decreased by 63% in Lambeth compared to a 34% decrease in London and a 30% decrease in England.
- Between 2016/17-20/21 and 2017/18- 21/22 the difference between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the difference between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

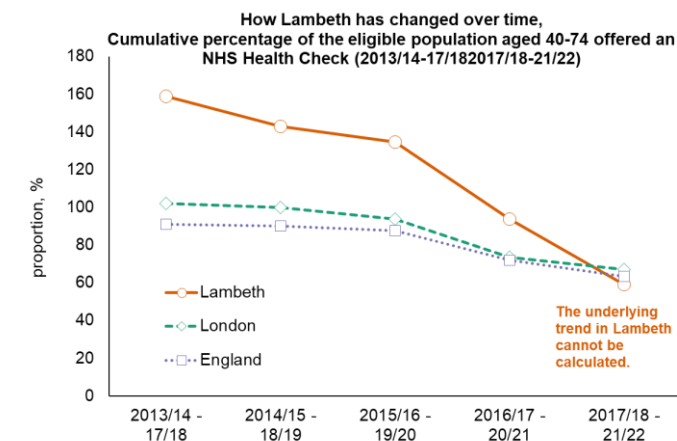
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values in London range between 20 and 146.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 37 and 123.
- Lambeth is ranked 4 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

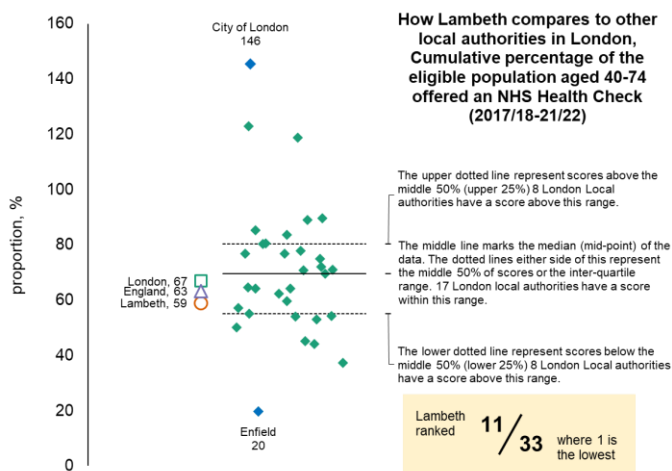
- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to offered an NHS Health Check than people living in the least deprived areas.

What is happening over time?



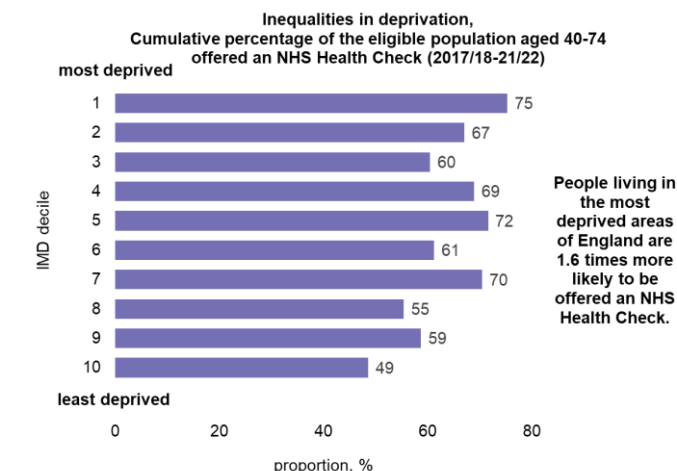
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How does Lambeth compare?



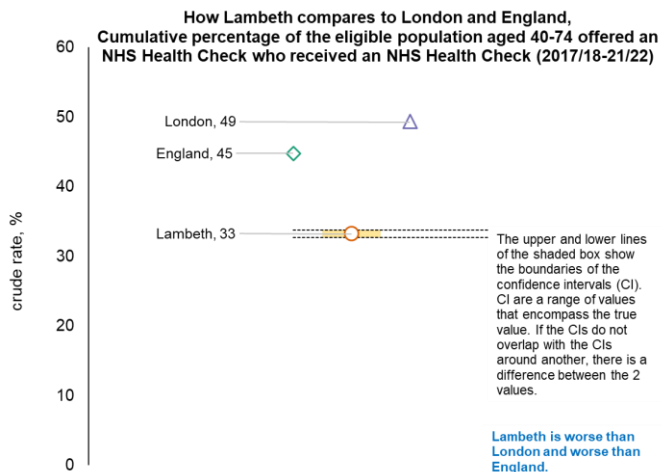
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Are there any inequalities?



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What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

The NHS Health Check identifies early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions. Local authorities have a legal duty to make arrangements to provide the NHS Health Check programme to 100% of the eligible population, everyone between the ages of 40-74 not already diagnosed, over a five-year period and to achieve continuous improvement in uptake. This data demonstrates the cumulative uptake of NHS Health Checks by those who have been offered a health check.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2017/18-21/22 there were 15,046 people offered and received an NHS Health Check.
- A crude rate of 33% in Lambeth compared to 50% in London and 45% in England.
- The crude rate for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people offered and received an NHS Health Check cannot be calculated.
- Between 2016/17-20/21 and 2017/18- 21/22 the number of people who were offered and received an NHS health check increased by 31% in Lambeth compared to a 1% increase in London and a 4% decrease in England.
- Between 2013/14-17/18 and 2017/18- 21/22 the number of people who were offered and received an NHS Health Check has increased by 33% in Lambeth compared to a 2% increase in London and an 8% decrease in England.
- Between 2016/17-20/21 and 2017/18- 21/22 the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

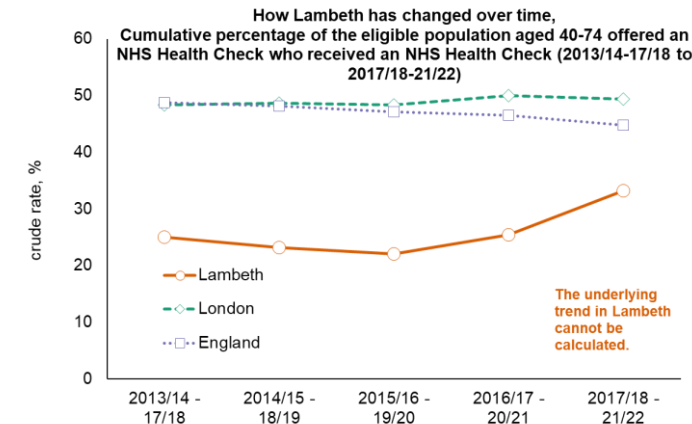
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower value.
- Values in London range between 22 and 85.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 28 and 85.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

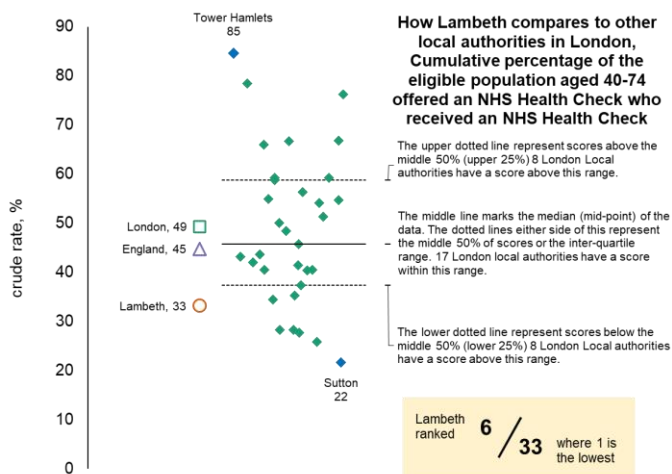
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to have been offered and received an NHS Health Check than people living in the most deprived areas.

What is happening over time?



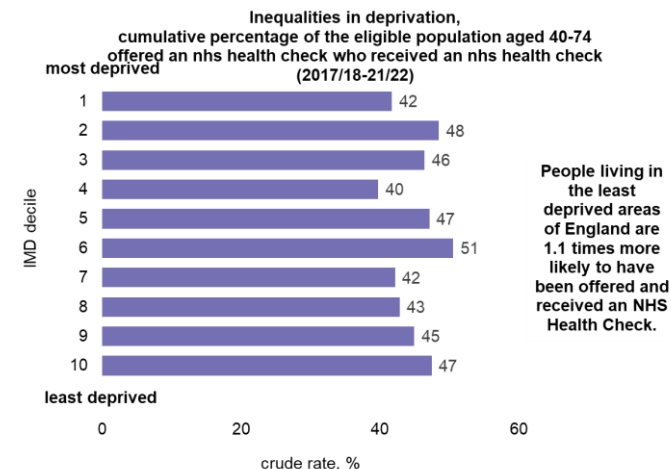
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How does Lambeth compare?



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Are there any inequalities?

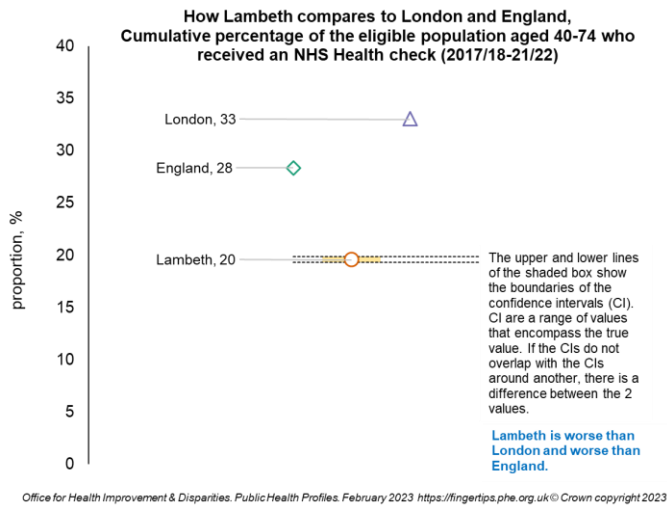


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Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health Check

Polarity - Higher value is better

What is the current picture?



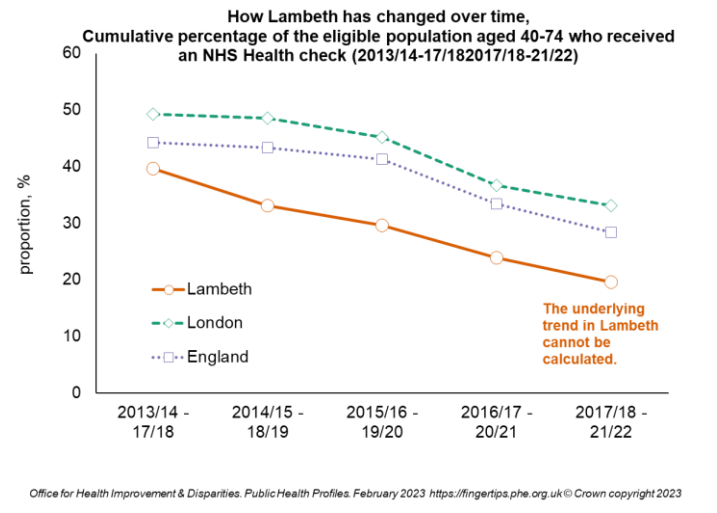
What is the rationale?

The NHS Health Check identifies early signs of poor health leading to opportunities for early interventions. Local authorities have a legal duty to make arrangements to provide the NHS Health Check programme to 100% of the eligible population, everyone between the ages of 40-74 not already diagnosed, over a five-year period and to achieve continuous improvement in uptake. This data demonstrates the cumulative uptake of NHS Health Checks by those who have been offered a health check.

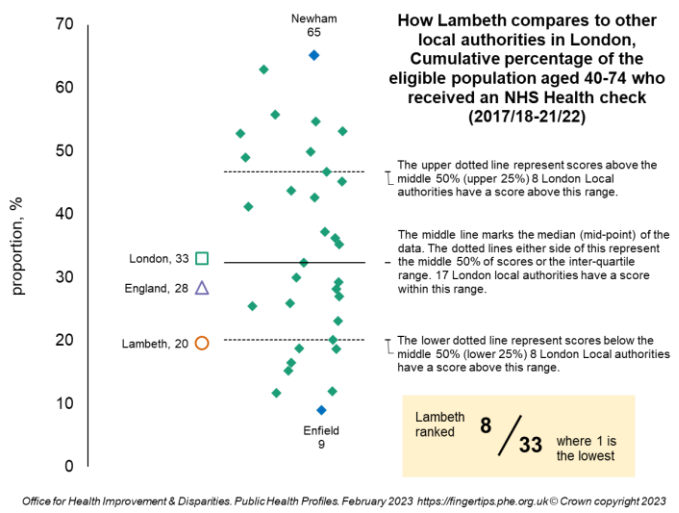
What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2017/18-21/22 there were 15,046 people who received an NHS Health Check in Lambeth.
 - A proportion of 20% in Lambeth compared to 33% in London and 28% in England.
 - The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for people who received an NHS Health Check cannot be calculated.
 - Between 2016/17-20/21 and 2017/18- 21/22 the number of people who received an NHS Health Check has increased by 18% in Lambeth compared to a 10% increase in London and a 5% increase in England.
 - Between 2013/14-17/18 and 2017/18- 21/22 the number of people who received an NHS Health Check has decreased by 51% in Lambeth compared to a 33% decrease in London and a 36% decrease in England.
 - Between 2016/17-20/21 and 2017/18- 21/22 the gap between Lambeth and the gap between Lambeth and England has stayed approximately the same.

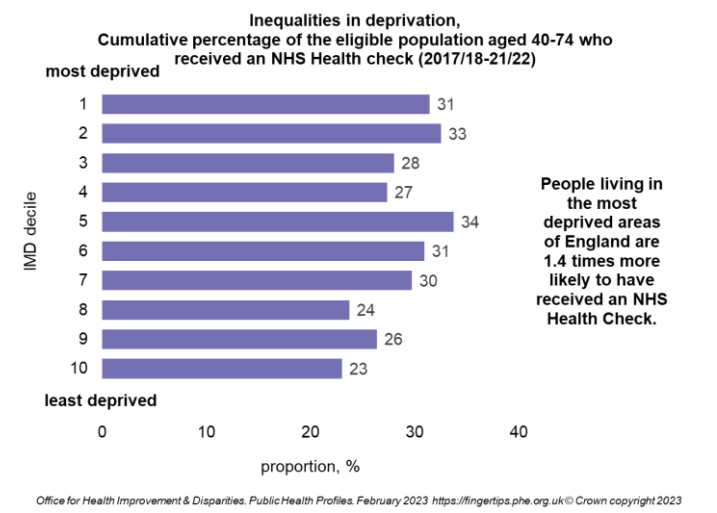
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?



2. Screening

Screening is a way of finding out if people have a higher chance of having a health problem, so early treatment can be offered, or information given to help them make informed decisions. Several screening programmes are nationally funded; however local NHS organisations in partnership with Local Authorities have a role in the implementation and delivery of screening. These indicators look at bowel cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, and abdominal aortic aneurysm screening coverage in England. Improvements in cancer screening coverage would mean more cancers are detected at earlier, more treatable stages, reducing the risk of cancer developing.

Facts and figures

- In 2020 the proportion of people who were adequately screened for bowel cancer in Lambeth was similar to London and England. Although there was no statistical underlying trend in the data, the screening coverage appears to be decreasing since 2015.
- In 2022 50% of eligible Lambeth women had a test with a recorded result for breast cancer. This proportion is worse than London or England, and the trend is decreasing and getting worse. Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 33 London local authorities, where 1 is the worst.
- In 2021/22 48% of eligible men in Lambeth were conclusively tested for Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm, this is worse than London or England. This is decreasing and getting worse.

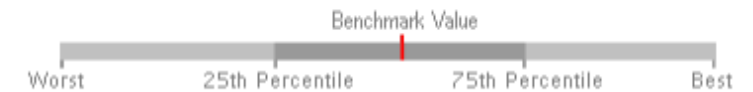
What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to receive a bowel cancer screening test than people living in the least deprived areas.
- National data shows females living in the most deprived areas of England are less likely to have a breast cancer test with a recorded result than people living in the least deprived areas.
- National data shows males living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to be conclusively tested for AAA than people living in the most deprived areas.

Health checks and screenings

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ○ Not applicable

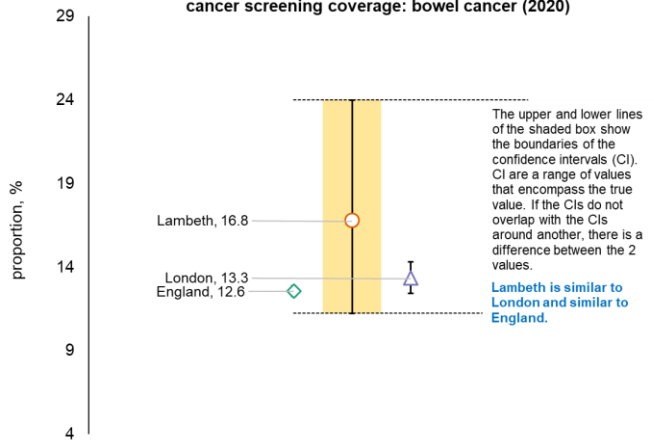
Recent trends:
 — Could not be calculated
 ➔ No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better



Indicator	Period	Lambeth			Region England		England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 offered an NHS Health Check (Persons, 40-74 yrs)	2017/18 - 21/22	—	45,282	58.9%	67.0%	63.3%	3.0%		
Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 offered an NHS Health Check who received an NHS Health Check (Persons, 40-74 yrs)	2018/19 - 22/23	—	18,413	48.6%	48.2%	42.3%	18.4%		
Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40 to 74 who received an NHS Health check (Persons, 40-74 yrs)	2017/18 - 21/22	—	15,046	19.6%	33.0%	28.4%	2.4%		
Cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (Persons, 60-74 yrs)	2022	↑	20,977	59.1%	62.1%*	70.3%*	51.2%		77.6%
Cancer screening coverage: breast cancer (Female, 53-70 yrs)	2022	↓	15,058	49.9%	55.5%*	65.2%*	40.9%		78.9%
Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old) (Female, 50-64 yrs)	2022	↓	20,709	69.9%	70.9%*	74.6%*	53.7%		88.2%
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Screening Coverage (Male, 65)	2021/22	↓	604	48.3%	60.2%*	70.3%*	10.5%		90.2%

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (2020)



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What is the rationale?

Improvements in bowel cancer screening coverage would mean more bowel cancers are detected at earlier, more treatable stages, and more polyps are detected and removed, reducing the risk of bowel cancer developing. Bowel cancer screening is offered every 2 years to people aged 60 to 74. People older than this can ask for a screening kit every 2 years by calling the free helpline on 0800 707 60 60. Eligible people receive a bowel cancer testing kit, called a Faecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) from the programme.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 32 people who had an adequate gFOBT screening result recorded in the past 30 months; gFOBT is the name of the bowel cancer screening test used.
- A proportion of 16.8% in Lambeth compared to 13.3% in London and 12.6% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is similar to London and similar to England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people who had an adequate gFOBT screening result recorded in the past 30 months is no significant change.
- Over the last year the coverage rate did not change in Lambeth compared to an 8% increase in London and 4% increase in England.
- Over the last 5 years coverage rate has decreased by 21% in Lambeth compared to a 3% decrease in London and 4% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years coverage rate has increased by 28% in Lambeth compared to a 7% decrease in London and 14% in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

How does Lambeth compare?

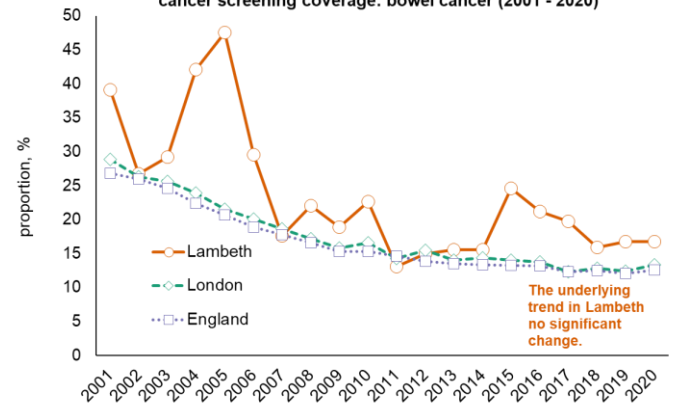
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a higher value.
- Values in London range between 6.2 and 21.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 25 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 9.2 and 21.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 11 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the most deprived areas of England are more likely to receive a bowel cancer screening test than people living in the least deprived areas.

What is happening over time?

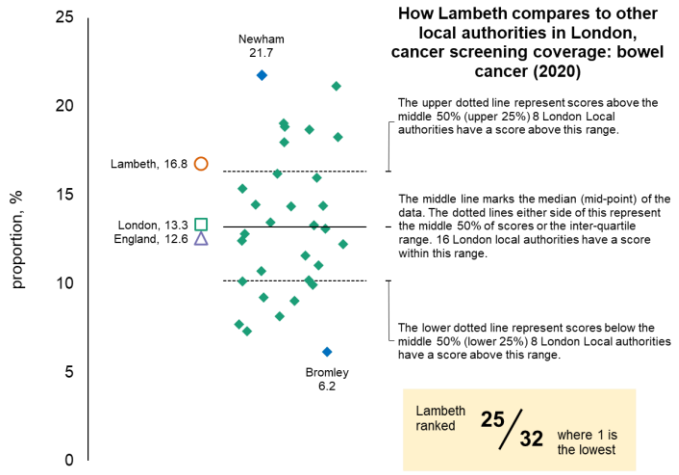
How Lambeth has changed over time, cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (2001 - 2020)



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How does Lambeth compare?

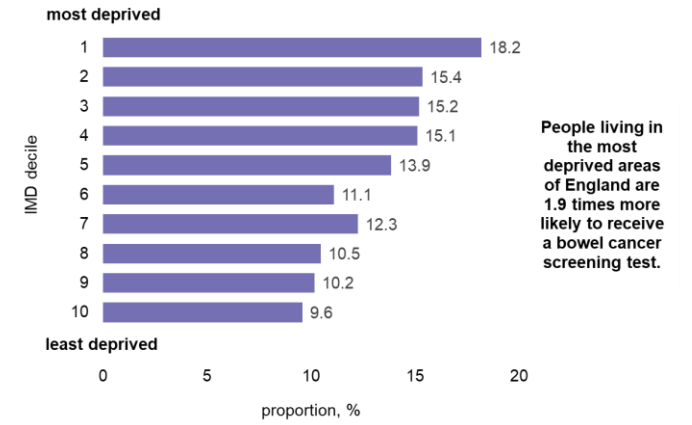
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (2020)



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Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, cancer screening coverage: bowel cancer (2020)

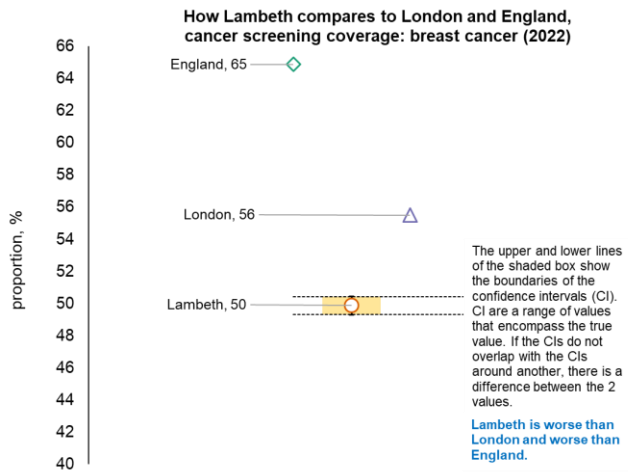


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Breast cancer screening coverage: the proportion of women eligible for screening who have had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous 36 months.

Polarity - Higher value is better

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

Breast screening supports early detection of cancer and is estimated to save 1,400 lives in England each year. This indicator provides an opportunity to incentivise screening promotion and other local initiatives to increase coverage of breast screening. Improvements in coverage would mean more breast cancers are detected at earlier, more treatable stages.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2022 there were 15058 women who were adequately screened in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 50% in Lambeth compared to 56% in London and 65% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for breast screening coverage is decreasing and getting worse.
- Between 2021 and 2022 the percentage of women with a recorded result decreased by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 1% increase in London and a 1% increase in England.
- Between 2018 and 2022 the percentage of women with a recorded result decreased by 24% in Lambeth compared to a 20% decrease in London and a 13% decrease in England.
- Between 2013 and 2022 the percentage of women with a recorded result decreased by 19% in Lambeth compared to a 19% decrease in London and a 5% decrease in England.
- Between 2021 and 2022 the gap between Lambeth and London and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

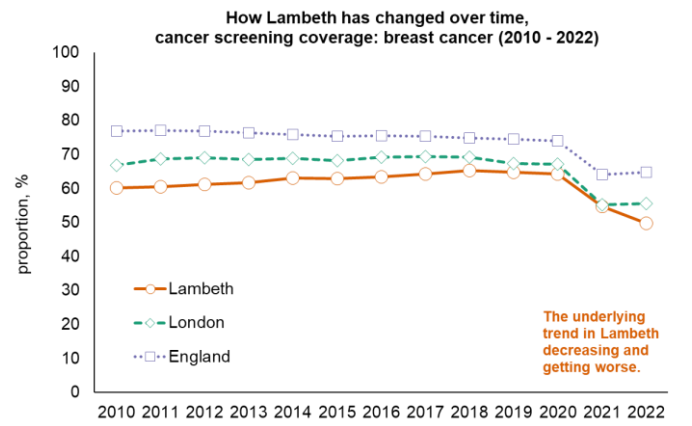
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower breast cancer screening coverage rate.
- Values in London range between 41 and 73.
- Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 41 and 60.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

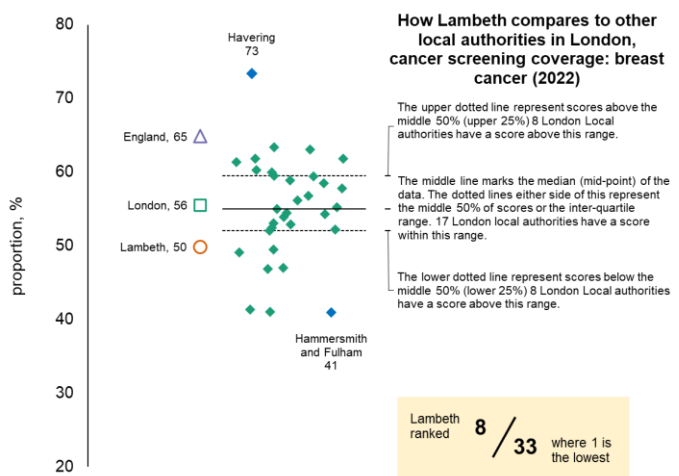
- National data shows females living in the most deprived areas of England are less likely to have a test with a recorded result than people living in the least deprived areas.

What is happening over time?



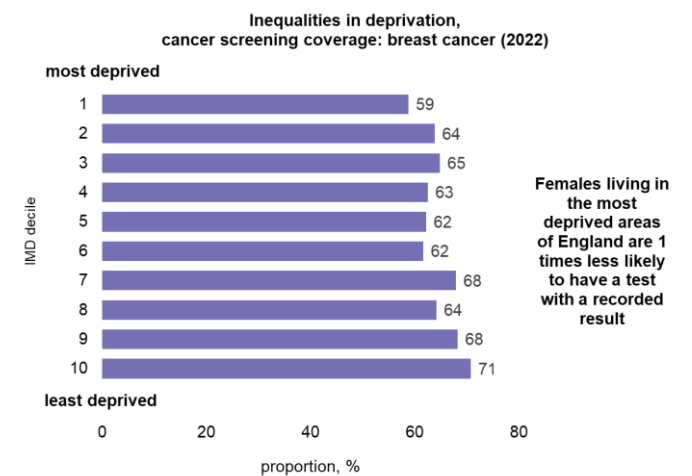
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How does Lambeth compare?



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Are there any inequalities?

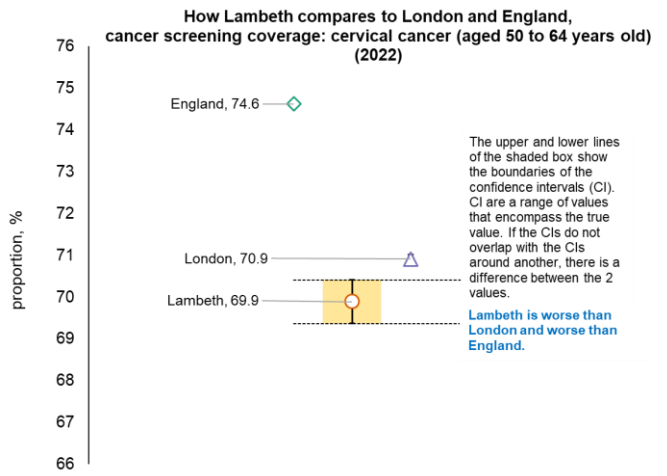


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Cancer screening coverage: cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64 years old)

Polarity - Higher value is better

What is the current picture?



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What is the rationale?

Cervical screening supports detection of cell abnormalities may become cancer and is estimated to save 4,500 lives in England each year. Inclusion of this indicator provides an opportunity to incentivise screening promotion and other local initiatives to increase coverage of cervical cancer screening. Improvements in coverage would mean more cervical cancer is prevented or detected at earlier, more treatable stages.

What does the data tell us?

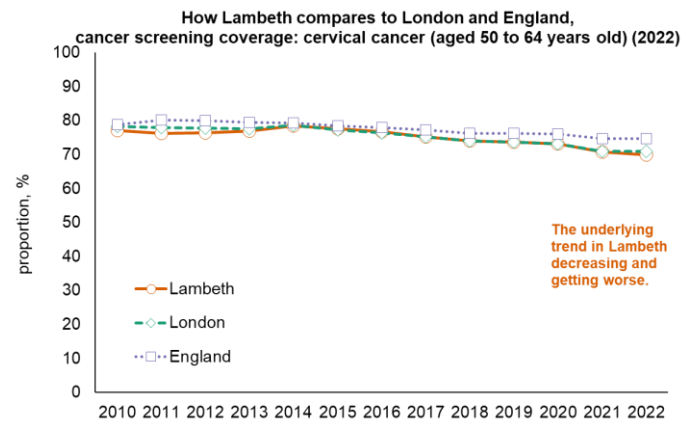
What is the current picture?

- In Lambeth in 2022, 20709 women who were eligible for cervical screening had been adequately screened.
- A proportion of 69.9% in Lambeth compared to 70.9% in London and 74.6% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

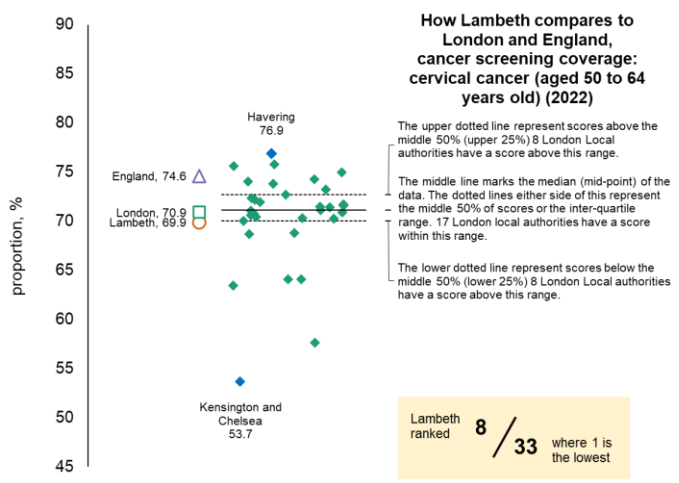
- The underlying trend for women who were eligible for cervical screening who had been adequately screened is decreasing and getting worse.
- Over the last year screening rates decreased by 1.4% in Lambeth compared to no change in London and no change in England.
- Over the last 5 years screening rates decreased by 6% in Lambeth compared to a 4% decrease in London and a 2% decrease in England.
- Over the last 10 years screening rates decreased by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 9% decrease in London and a 6% decrease in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has stayed approximately the same and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

What is happening over time?



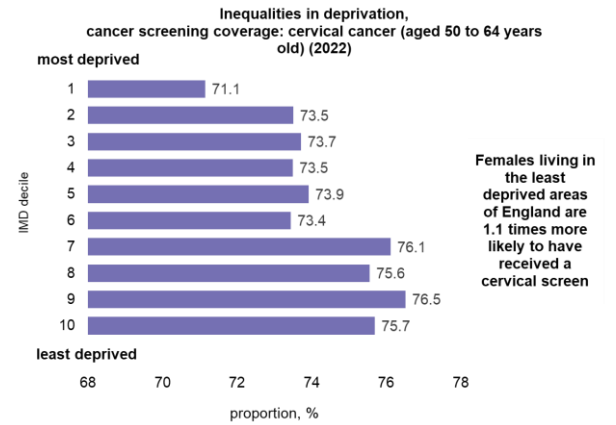
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How does Lambeth compare?



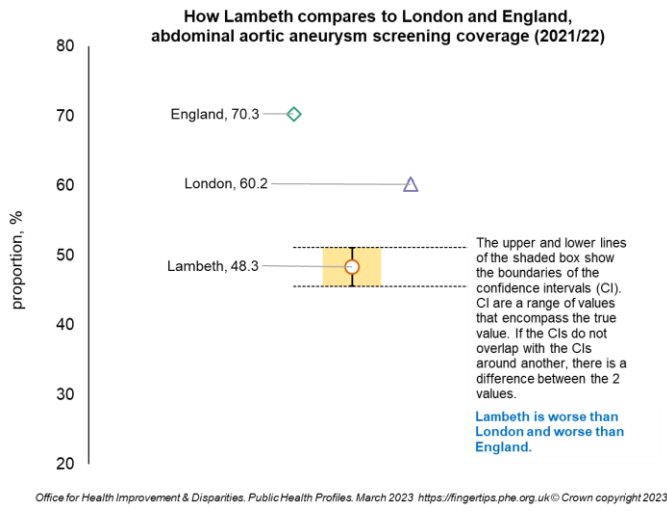
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Are there any inequalities?



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What is the current picture?



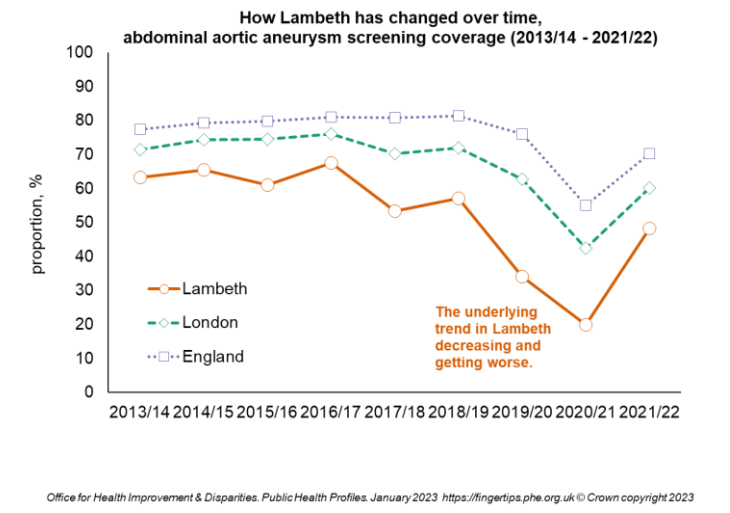
What is the rationale?

Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening aims to reduce AAA related mortality among men aged 65 to 74. This indicator provides an opportunity to incentivise screening promotion and other local initiatives to increase coverage of AAA screening. Improvements in coverage would mean more AAAs are detected in a timely manner.

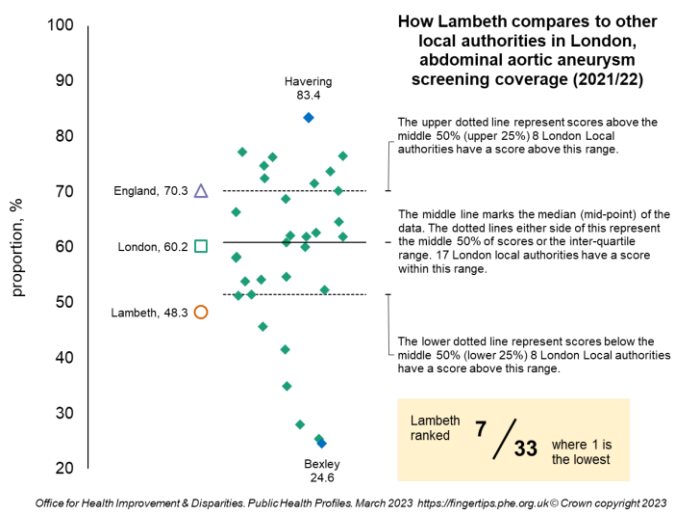
What does the data tell us?

- What is the current picture?**
- In 2021/22 there were 604 men eligible for Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm screening were conclusively tested.
 - A proportion of 48.3% in Lambeth compared to 60.2% in London and 70.3% in England.
 - The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.
- What is happening over time?**
- The underlying trend for men eligible for Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm screening who were conclusively tested, is decreasing and getting worse.
 - Over the last year screening rate has increased by 143% in Lambeth compared to a 42% increase in London and a 28% increase in England.
 - Over the last 5 years screening rates decreased by 9% in Lambeth compared to a 14% decrease in London and a 13% decrease in England.
 - Over the last 8 years screening rates decreased by 24% in Lambeth compared to a 16% decrease in London and a 9% decrease in England.
 - Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has narrowed and the gap between Lambeth and England has narrowed.

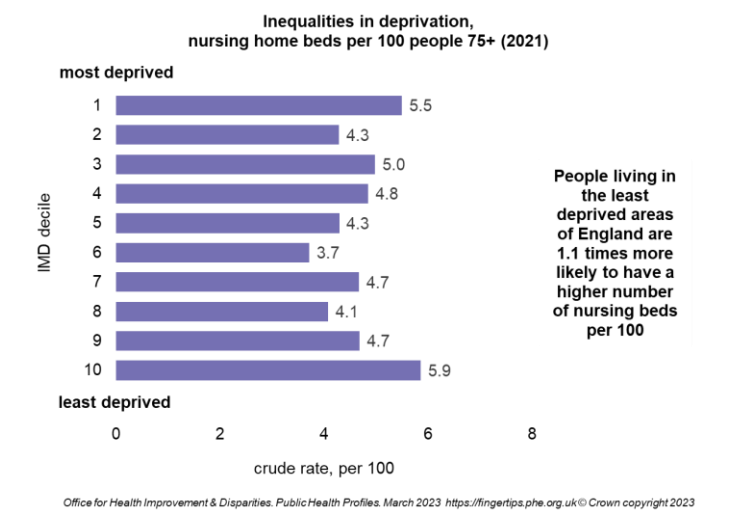
What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?



3. Vaccination

Vaccinations play a vital role in safeguarding vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, and individuals with compromised health. Ensuring widespread vaccine coverage is crucial for disease control and prevention. Older individuals, who are more susceptible to severe complications, particularly from pneumococcal infections, influenza, and shingles, benefit significantly from vaccination. Monitoring vaccination rates provides essential data for evaluating public health outcomes and informs strategic efforts to enhance community well-being.

Facts and figures

- Pneumococcal disease is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. In 2020 19,694 people over 65 were vaccinated with a PPV vaccine in Lambeth, this coverage of 63% was worse than London and worse than England. The trend appears to show a general decrease in coverage since 2015/16 with an increase in 2020/21 from 2019/20.
- Influenza is a highly infectious disease. In 2021/22 nearly 21,000 people over 65 were vaccinated against flu. This coverage of 63% is worse than London and worse than England. The trend appears to show a general decrease in coverage from 2010/11.
- Shingles is a painful condition caused by the same virus that causes chickenpox. In 2019/20 695 people who were 71 were vaccinated against shingles in Lambeth. This coverage of 38% is worse than London and worse than England. There are only two data points over time for this indicator – a trend cannot be determined.

What's the inequality?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to be vaccinated against flu than people living in the least deprived areas.
- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to be vaccinated against shingles than people living in the most deprived areas.

Vaccinations

● Better 95%
 ● Similar
 ● Worse 95%
 ○ Not applicable

Recent trends:
 — Could not be calculated
 ➔ No significant change
 ↑ Increasing & getting worse
 ↑ Increasing & getting better
 ↓ Decreasing & getting worse
 ↓ Decreasing & getting better

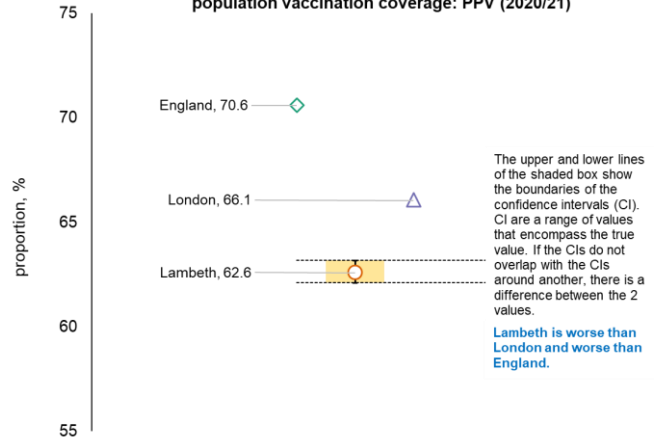


Indicator	Period	Lambeth			England			
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best
Population vaccination coverage: PPV (Persons, 65+ yrs) <65% 65% to 75% ≥75%	2020/21	➔	19,694	62.6%	70.6%	49.9%		86.8%
Population vaccination coverage: Flu (aged 65 and over) (Persons, 65+ yrs) <75% ≥75%	2022/23	➔	22,073	59.6%	79.9%	59.6%		86.8%
Population vaccination coverage: Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years) (Persons, 71) <50% 50% to 60% ≥60%	2021/22	—	442	27.2%	44.0%	22.3%		86.8%

Polarity - High value is better

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, population vaccination coverage: PPV (2020/21)



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What is the rationale?

Pneumococcal disease is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. The pneumococcal vaccine can help protect against some types of bacterial infections that can cause pneumonia, sepsis and meningitis. Vaccination coverage is the best indicator of the level of protection a population has against this vaccine-preventable communicable disease. Monitoring coverage identifies possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2020 there were 19,694 PPV vaccinations in people over 65 in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 62.6% in Lambeth compared to 66.1% in London and 70.6% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

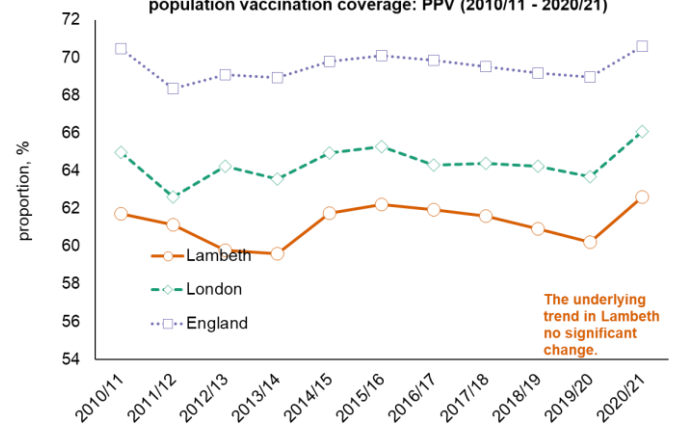
- The underlying trend for PPV vaccinations in people over 65 is no significant change.
- Over the last year the coverage rate has increased by 4% in Lambeth compared to a 4% increase in London and a 2% increase in England.
- Over the last 5 years the coverage rate has increased by 1% in Lambeth compared to a 3% increase in London and a 1% increase in England.
- Over the last 10 years the coverage rate has increased by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 6% increase in London and a 3% increase in England.

How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower value.
- Values in London range between 49.9 and 75.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 8 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 56.7 and 75.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 6 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

What is happening over time?

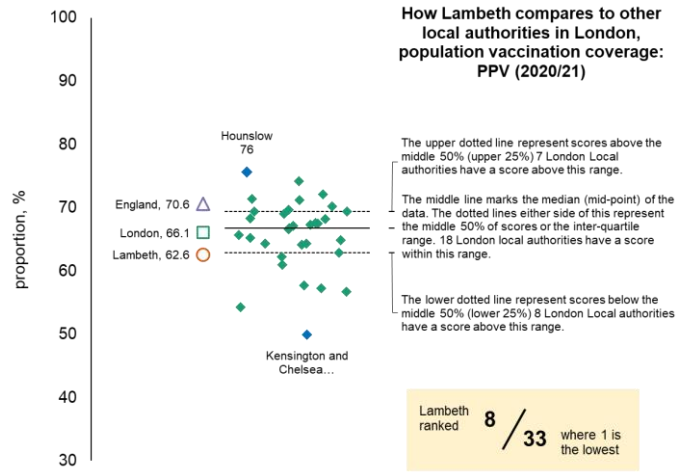
How Lambeth has changed over time, population vaccination coverage: PPV (2010/11 - 2020/21)



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How does Lambeth compare?

How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, population vaccination coverage: PPV (2020/21)

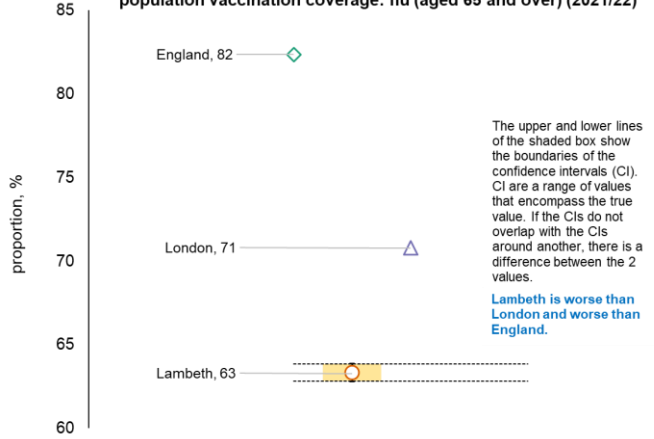


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Are there any inequalities?

What is the current picture?

How Lambeth compares to London and England, population vaccination coverage: flu (aged 65 and over) (2021/22)



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What is the rationale?

Influenza (also known as Flu) is a highly infectious viral illness spread by droplet infection. The flu vaccination is offered to people who are at greater risk of developing serious complications if they catch flu. Increasing the uptake of flu vaccine among these high risk groups should also contribute to easing winter pressure on primary care services and hospital admissions. Coverage is closely related to levels of disease.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2021/22 there were 20,912 people over 65 vaccinated against flu.
- A proportion of 63% in Lambeth compared to 71% in London and 82% in England.
- The coverage rate for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people over 65 vaccinated against flu is no significant change.
- Over the last year the vaccine coverage rate decreased by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 1% decrease in London and a 2% increase in England.
- Over the last 5 years vaccine coverage rate decreased by 2% in Lambeth compared to a 5% increase in London and a 13% increase in England.
- Over the last 10 years vaccine coverage rate decreased by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 1% decrease in London and a 12% increase in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has remained about the same.

How does Lambeth compare?

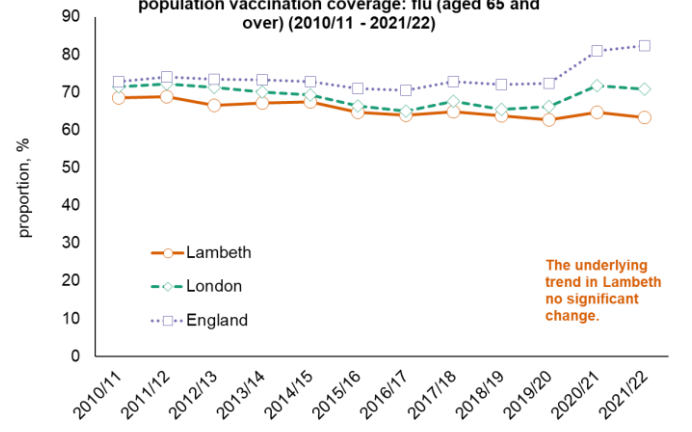
- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower coverage rate.
- Values in London range between 62.5 and 78.6.
- Lambeth is ranked 2 out of 33 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 63.3 and 73.7.
- Lambeth is ranked 1 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to be vaccinated against flu than people living in the most deprived areas.

What is happening over time?

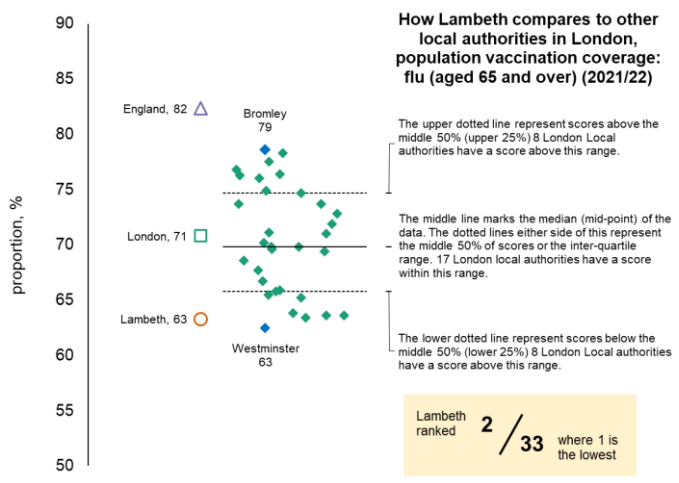
How Lambeth has changed over time, population vaccination coverage: flu (aged 65 and over) (2010/11 - 2021/22)



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How does Lambeth compare?

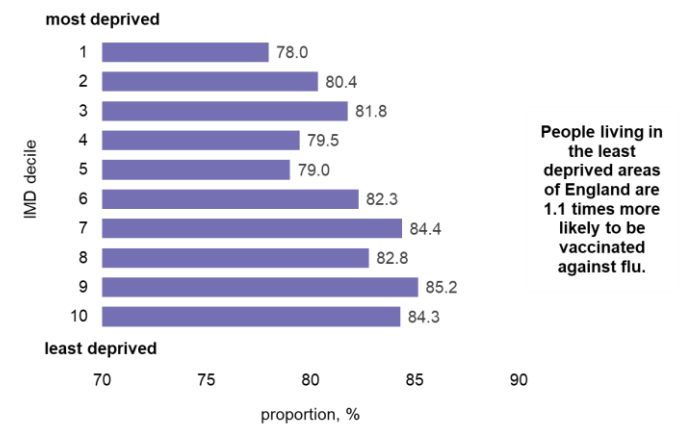
How Lambeth compares to other local authorities in London, population vaccination coverage: flu (aged 65 and over) (2021/22)



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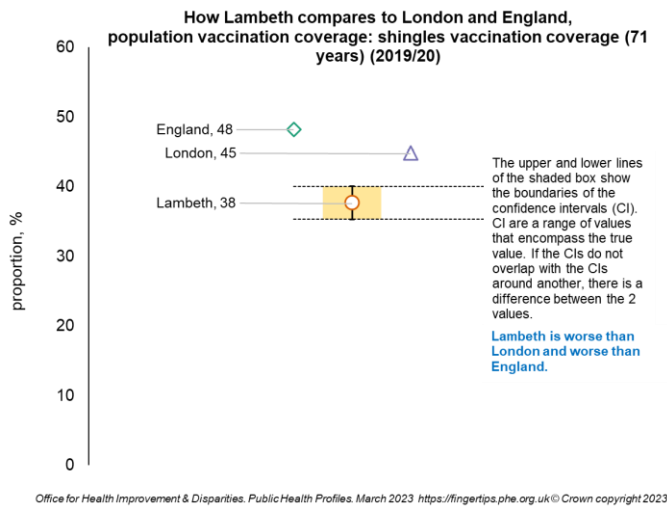
Are there any inequalities?

Inequalities in deprivation, population vaccination coverage: flu (aged 65 and over) (2021/22)



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What is the current picture?



What is the rationale?

The shingles vaccination programme was introduced to reduce the incidence and severity of shingles in those targeted by the programme by boosting individuals' pre-existing VZV immunity. Due to the changes in the vaccination coverage collection described, data for this indicator are not comparable to the previous shingles indicator D06c: shingles vaccination coverage among 70 year olds, available from 2013 to 2014 to 2017 to 2018.

What does the data tell us?

What is the current picture?

- In 2019/20 there were 605 people, who were 71 years, vaccinated against shingles in Lambeth.
- A proportion of 37.7% in Lambeth compared to 44.8% in London and 48.2% in England.
- The proportion for Lambeth is worse than London and worse than England.

What is happening over time?

- The underlying trend for people, who were 71 years, vaccinated against shingles cannot be calculated.
- Over the last year the coverage decreased by 5% in Lambeth compared to a 3% decrease in London and a 2% decrease in England.
- Over the last year the gap between Lambeth and London has widened and the gap between Lambeth and England has widened.

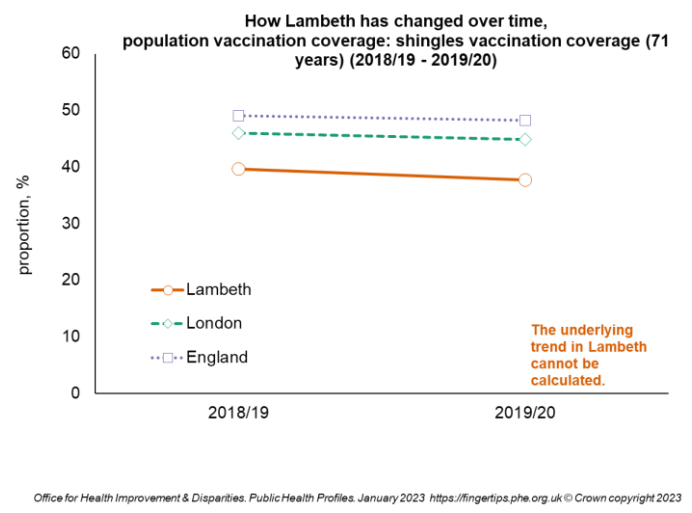
How does Lambeth compare?

- Compared to local authorities in London Lambeth has a lower coverage rate.
- Values in London range between 26 and 69.
- Lambeth is ranked 7 out of 32 London local authorities where 1 is the lowest.
- Compared to Lambeth's CIPFA neighbours, areas with similar population and socio-economic compositions, Lambeth has a similar value.
- Values for CIPFA neighbours range between 26 and 69.
- Lambeth is ranked 5 out of 16 CIPFA neighbours where 1 is the lowest.

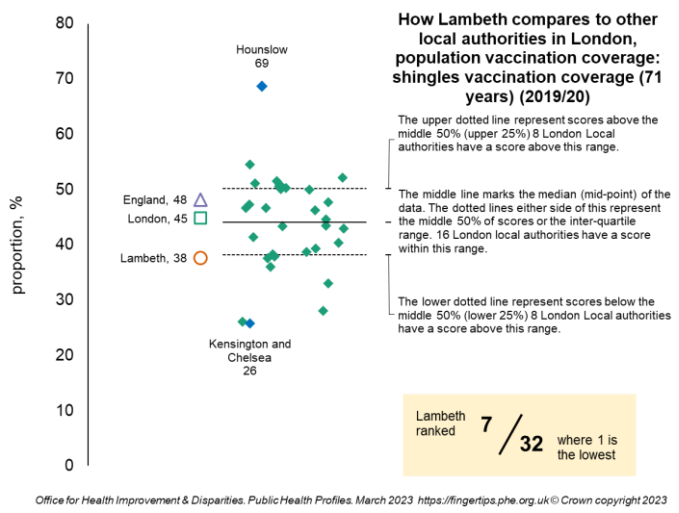
Are there any inequalities?

- National data shows people living in the least deprived areas of England are more likely to be vaccinated against shingles than people living in the most deprived areas.

What is happening over time?



How does Lambeth compare?



Are there any inequalities?

